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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED

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THE UNIQUE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

[SEE PAGE 370.]



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## A Reign of Terror in the Philippines.

(Contributed Article for Leslie's Weekly.)



HON. EDWIN WILDMAN, EX-VICE-CONSUL AT HONG-KONG.

ALTHOUGH General Otis would have us believe that the war in the Philippines is over, I learn from private sources of information of the highest authority that there exists a veritable reign of terror in most parts of the archipelago within a gunshot from our army posts. Either General Otis is blind to the situation, or is keeping the real facts from the

American people. Aguinaldo's forces have scattered into marauding bands, and, leaguely themselves with the mountain *tulisanas* and *ladrones*, terrorize the country and effectually check the cultivation of crops and the sale of marketable products.

The few ports that have been opened have shipped away what little supply they contained, and the tons upon tons of hemp, sugar, and rice that are stored in the interior are beyond the reach of buyers. The money paid for the thousands of bales of hemp shipped from garrisoned ports has found its way into the insurgent coffers, and the revolutionary juntas at Hong-Kong and Singapore are making extensive purchases of arms, preparatory to a renewed season of filibustering and general hostilities as soon as the rainy season is over. Our army is busy protecting its posts, while the insurgents carry on their operations in the interior and paralyze agriculture and trade.

Despite the fact that there is an American garrison at Legaspi, the great hemp port, the *insurrectos* succeed in preventing any permanent occupation of the great hemp districts, and thousands of acres of plantations have been totally destroyed. In Albay and Sassyon the Filipino natives boast that the Americans will find only a trail of blood. The towns and cities have been destroyed, and the great productive districts laid waste. In the pacified districts in Luzon, Negros, and Panay the natives work reluctantly and refuse to accept the old scale of wages, demanding American prices. The result is that only the army can afford to hire them, and plantation owners are in a state of frenzy, as the Chinese restriction laws are enforced, and the products of the soil must be left to rot for want of labor.

Scattered bands of armed insurgents wage war against all who hesitate to acknowledge the Aguinaldian government, and the inhabitants are in a state of terror that prevents honest industry or open alliance with American sovereignty. The American troops make short work of these robbers, but our garrisons are so far apart and so few in numbers that they invariably are obliged to fall back to a seaport town where they can get supplies from Manila, for the insurgents have so thoroughly ravaged the country that it is impossible to supply even a small battalion with native products.

If we ever hope to put an end to this Indian warfare we must send additional forces to the islands. Our present corps is totally inadequate to cope with the situation and bring the war to a close. The islands, commercially or otherwise, will be utterly useless until life and property are made safe. The business man scouts the idea of investment and the local capitalist is for selling out and embarking for Spain. Furthermore, if these conditions continue we shall have a large share of the population to feed, or bury, next year, for famine and starvation are conditions not far in the perspective. Judge Taft may be successful, and the American people hope, as they have for the past year, for the best; but if he fails or refuses to comprehend the true situation, it will be a dark day for the political intriguers who have persisted in deceiving the public and keeping in power incapables.

What we need is a man in the Philippines, and we, with every patriotic American, regardless of party or policy, hope that Judge Taft will show himself a master of the situation, a diplomat, and a conscientious adviser to the President.

Edwin Wildman

## The West in the New Century.

IN 1800, the last year of the administration of President John Adams, there were two States—Kentucky and Tennessee—west of the Alleghanies. Twenty-eight States are west of that range to day. President Adams's census takers could find only 326,000 inhabitants in those two States, exclusive of the Indians, while scattered through the rest of the over-mountain country there might have been 60,000 or 70,000 more, but the total was not above 400,000 in the aggregate.

Census Director Merriam will find 45,000,000 people, not counting the Indians, on the western side of the Alleghanies, with 30,000,000 east of the range, counting West Virginia (and of course Florida) among the States east of the mountains. Of the 50,000,000 inhabitants of the United States in 1900, less than a twelfth were west of what the Indians of the Atlantic coast in the days of Miles Standish and Captain John Smith called "The Endless Mountains." In 1900, notwithstanding the prodigious growth which has taken place in the Eastern States in the interval, not far from two-thirds of the population of the United States are on the sunset side of the mountain line.

The expansion of the West—whether we include in this classification the old slave States from Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama onward to Arkansas and Texas, or restrict it to the rest of the region outside of the Atlantic coast—reveals a succession of wonders. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, in a circular in 1787 "booming" the settlement which the New Englanders were about to plant on the Ohio at the mouth of the Muskingum, declared that "the current down the Ohio and the Mississippi," for produce and merchandise of all sorts, would one day "be more crowded than any other streams on earth," which was a remarkable prediction considering that it was made twenty years before Fulton's *Clermont* was launched on the Hudson, which was the first steamboat in the world ever put in successful operation.

Fulton put a steamboat on the Ohio in 1811, four years after the *Clermont* began to ply between New York and Albany. Soon the western rivers were swarming with steamboats, and a swift and sweeping revolution took place in all the conditions of existence, which was extended when the railroads came into operation. This immediately and immensely quickened and cheapened transportation of passengers and merchandise, and immeasurably diminished its hardships and perils. A traveler to-day can go from New York or Boston to San Francisco and half way back again in the average time consumed in the journey between those two Atlantic coast cities when Adams or Jefferson was President, and with infinitely less personal discomfort and danger. Here were some of the causes of the West's prodigious growth in the century.

But the West's expansion in the century which is about to open promises to reveal even greater marvels. The Spaniards De Soto and Coronado and the Frenchmen Marquette, Hennepin, and La Salle, several centuries ago told of the West's advantages of soil and climate, and some of the latter made guesses at the mineral wealth which might lie below the soil in that region, but if they could get a glimpse of the West in these days they would be more astounded than the Queen of Sheba was at the undreamed of magnificence of King Solomon's court. Douglas Jerrold's land which was so kind that if "tickled with a hoe it would laugh with a harvest" was barren compared with a large part of the Western States of America, to say nothing of the riches in gold, silver, coal, iron, copper and other minerals which are being brought to light in steadily increasing quantities.

Not only will these increase, but the West, through the growth in its exportation of wheat, corn, oats, and other cereals, is to be more and more a great granary for the world. By the production of such articles as beet sugar, cellulose from corn-stalks, and dozens of other things not thought of until recently—and it is estimated that nearly a score of products can now be made out of corn-stalks and the rest of the plant that was formerly thrown away—possibilities of wealth to the vast prairie regions of the West are revealed which were not dreamed of a few years ago. These are some of the reasons why the West in these days furnishes the country with nearly all its Presidents and has a decisive influence in dictating its policy.

## Pulpit Reform Needed.

THE demand for the picturesque in the pulpit lessens. The demand for the rational increases. Craving for the emotional, hankering after stories and anecdotes, diminishes. The appetite for the solid, the substantial, the intellectual, strengthens. People are calling less loudly for the clergyman to set forth homiletical dainties, and they are calling more strongly for him to give them the roast-beef of logic and of thought.

The change is salutary, and it is fraught with hope for the higher intellectual and religious interests of mankind. For people have become wofully ignorant of the Scriptures as a simple piece of literature. Put into the hand of the ordinary man or woman a volume of a modern poet and ask him to explain the Biblical allusions, and he is proved to be ridiculously and sadly ignorant. People are hardly less ignorant, too, of the supreme lessons which the Scriptures are designed to teach, as touching life, doctrine, character. People need to learn, and they are eager to learn, that Christianity is a system of truth which its adherents believe is addressed primarily to the reason and to the understanding. To this demand of the people the pulpit should respond.

The pulpit should reason, prove, demonstrate. "God geometrizes," says Plato, and the minister should be able to think mathematically, logically. The pulpit should cease a large part of its exhortation. It should silence its emotional appeals. It should, indeed, be earnest, mightily earnest. It should preach as if it had a message for dying and for sinning men, but it should seek to prove that its message is the message which bears life and help. It should ask no hearer to accept a statement which it cannot prove. It should invariably demand of itself that the evidence for every proposition should be superior to the evidence against the proposition.

The pulpit must not unduly tax faith. It should not minister to that vice and sin of weak minds—credulity. It should adopt the mood and the method, be it said, of the lawyer talking to the jury or to the Bench. It should give to the human reason of our day, thirsting for truth, the water of thought, and not the foam of emotional exultation. Come, oh, ministers; let us reason. We are constrained to believe that the ministers of this city of New York, and of other cities, who are addressing the reason of their congregations, are having larger congregations, as well as more intelligent, than those who are content with the presentation of truth in picturesque forms.

The minister is inclined at the present time to underestimate, rather than to overestimate, the intellectual calibre and condition of his hearers. Many of the auditors in an intellectual congregation are as well educated in general as is their clergyman, and have a knowledge of their own calling as adequate as is that possessed by their minister of his calling. The college graduate abounds. Therefore the minister may be assured that in giving to his congregation the most intellectual feast, if only it be properly served, he is ministering to the highest needs of humanity.

## The Plain Truth.

THE great Paris Exposition, which was opened with formal addresses, in which the clergy were not invited to take a part, has 30,000 French exhibitors. The United States comes next, with 6,564; Belgium with 2,500; Germany and Italy with 2,000 each; Russia with 1,500; Scandinavia, 1,400; Austria, 1,000; and Great Britain with only 600. We sent three times as many exhibits to Paris as France sent to the world's fair in Chicago. One of the most gracious expressions regarding the opening of the exposition was made by General Horace Porter, the United States ambassador, who pleased the people of France very much by his statement, made immediately after the inaugural ceremony, to a representative of the Associated Press, that the exposition would be very helpful in increasing our commerce with European nations, and that the intercourse it would bring about between prominent and influential people from all lands would do much to create better understandings between the countries and to foster that good-will so necessary among nations in securing an era of harmony and peace. General Porter is one of the most popular ambassadors this nation has ever sent to our sister republic, and he has the happy faculty of saying the right thing at the right time.

The Senate of the United States has justified the recent eloquent tribute to its integrity, uttered by one of its own members, Senator Depew, at his birthday dinner in Brooklyn. The decision of that body that Senator Quay is not entitled to his seat was based on precedents and on constitutional grounds. There was no reflection on the industrious Senator from Pennsylvania, for some of his warmest personal friends, including Mr. Vest, were ranged in opposition to him, while he received the support of several political opponents, whose opposition he might have properly anticipated. It was time that the Senate should establish a decision in this matter that would stand. If any Senator, on the score of popularity among his colleagues, long service, and influential position, could have overcome the constitutional objections which arose from the Governor's appointment, that man was Senator Quay, and, after his failure to secure a seat by such appointment, it will be foolhardy for others less fortunately environed to expect favorable consideration. If Mr. Quay's title, by appointment of the Governor, had been recognized, an incentive would have been given for political manipulation of Senatorial canvasses and for intrigues by which a Legislature might have been deprived of its constitutional authority to elect, thus throwing the appointment into the hands of a complacent or scheming executive. The decision of the Senate in the Quay case has made it clear that the right of the Legislature to elect must be recognized as long as that right remains, and that the appointments of Senators by the executive cannot be made when a Legislature is able to perform its duty.

The stirring appeal by our eloquent Secretary of War, the Hon. Elihu Root, "from partisan detraction to American patriotism," in his speech at the National Convention of Manufacturers at Boston, recently, aroused a splendid outburst of enthusiasm. Secretary Root declared emphatically that the sovereignty of America in the Philippines is to be maintained. He would not argue whether it is best that we should have been in the Philippines or not, for the situation that confronts us is that we are there, with a task to perform so full of untried and unknown difficulties, that the administration has the right to ask and to expect "the support, the encouragement, and the confidence of the whole of the American people." The representative audience at Boston was stirred by these words, and responded in a way that left no doubt of its sympathy with the speaker. Mr. Root's patriotic utterances stand in striking contrast with the pitiful but impassioned defense of the anti-expansionists made by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, recently upon the floor of the Senate. It was prepared with evident thoroughness, and Senator Hoar, no doubt, expected that it would make a profound impression. He not only opposed the expansion policy of the American people, but also made bold to eulogize Aguinaldo, the leader of the insurrection against the United States in the Philippines. No more pitiful spectacle has ever been seen than Senator Hoar presented while he stood in the greatest forum in the United States and set himself in antagonism with the sentiment of his own State and of every other State which has a patriotic veneration for the American Union. Massachusetts has tolerated the strange eccentricities of more than one Senator, but Mr. Hoar severely taxes the patience of its patriotic people.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

—The people of the country for several days have been talking of the Rev. John S. Sweeney, of Paris, Ky., the Republican



THE REV. DR. SWEENEY, ACCUSED OF COMPLICITY IN THE KENTUCKY ASSASSINATION.

auditor of Kentucky under the Taylor administration, over which the State and the whole country is much excited. In an alleged confession of W. H. Culton before attorneys for the prosecution of the assassins of the late William Goebel Elder Sweeney was charged with being accessory to the crime. The State auditor, it was claimed, was present at the alleged conferences previous to the murder. Those who know him will not believe that he is guilty, for he has always been known as one of the strongest and best men in Kentucky. On January 1st Dr. Sweeney resigned as pastor of the Paris Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ, after serving continuously for twenty-nine years. He was born in southern Kentucky, but in early life he moved to Illinois and served as pastor of a Chicago church five years. While living there he performed the marriage ceremony for Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grant, and baptized and received into the church both Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Grant. Dr. Sweeney is a noted debater on Christian baptism, having held more than one hundred public discussions with some of the ablest religious polemics of this generation. He is a brother of the Rev. Dr. Z. J. Sweeney, of Columbus, Ind., who was consul-general at Constantinople under President Harrison's administration. He is a man of highest Christian principle, and a strong character.

—The capable and energetic Captain Leary, whose administration as naval governor of the island of Guam has been the



COMMANDER SEATON SCHROEDER, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

subject of so much admiring comment, will have a worthy successor in Commander Seaton Schroeder, who has recently been appointed to this post. Commander Schroeder is admirably qualified for the duties awaiting him at this lonely naval outpost in the Pacific by reason of his life-long training and experience in the naval service. He was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis by President Lincoln in 1864, his boyhood friend and companion, Richard Wainwright, the present superintendent of the academy, receiving his appointment at the same time. After his graduation young Schroeder married Wainwright's sister. Commander Schroeder has been fourteen years on shore duty and eighteen years at sea. During the Spanish war he held the important post of executive officer on the battle-ship *Massachusetts*.

—Miss Caroline Lewis Gordon, the beautiful young daughter of General John B. Gordon, one of the bravest of the Confederate



MISS GORDON, THE GEORGIA BELLE WHO INTERPRETS NEGRO MELODIES.

generals, has made her professional debut as an interpreter of negro song and dialect. It came as a surprise to all save her more intimate friends, who have known that, since her father's failing health, she has determined, with that noble and courageous spirit animating for many generations the men and women of her family, to make use of her talents. Some years ago, as a matter of pleasure, Miss Gordon began collecting the negro folk-lore songs that she heard sung so continually by the negroes on her father's plantation in Reynolds, Ga. Frequently, when attracted by the sweetest songs in quaint dialect verse, she would find that many of them had never been committed to writing, but had been handed down from one generation of darkies to another on the historical Gordon plantation. These she carefully collected, with others, and compiled, when it was suggested to her to make the scope

of her publication more extensive by introducing into it a number of original dialect sketches which she had composed during her visits to the plantation, and with which she had so frequently entertained her friends. An interesting feature of these sketches is that the information from which many of them are gleaned was furnished the writer by her black "mammy," Mary, a type of the ante-bellum negress, unique in this day even on the old plantations, where the older black men and women still call the owners "masser" and "missis." In many of her sketches she faithfully imitates the voice of her old nurse.

—To that divine power which "doth hedge a king" may be attributed the narrow escape of the crown prince of England



SIPIDO, WHO ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE THE PRINCE OF WALES.

from death at the hands of an assassin, at Brussels, on April 4th. The would-be murderer was seized on the spot, and proved to be only a hair-brained youth of sixteen, Jean Baptiste Sipido by name, who could give no other motive for his deed than a desire to avenge the wrongs visited upon the Boers in South Africa. The scene of the attack was in the railway-station at Brussels, where the Prince and the Princess of Wales were seated in a coach, about to depart for Denmark. It has come out in a subsequent examination that Sipido fired two shots from a pistol at a distance of only five feet from the prince, a fact which makes the escape of the latter all the more marvelous. While no proof has been obtained that the deed was deliberately plotted, it seems to have been the outcome of the anti-British fever which has possessed the people of Belgium, as well as those of continental countries generally, since the war in South Africa began. Sipido had just been attending a pro-Boer demonstration organized by socialists, where violent speeches were made against the English. These apparently fired him up to attempt the murder of the prince. No special significance has been attached to the action of Sipido, and no additional facts of importance have come out since his arrest and his subsequent examination. The lad is a native Belgian, an apprentice, and seems to have led a harmless life hitherto.

—That most successful and practical religious leader and revivalist, the late Dwight L. Moody, used often to say that the



SECRETARY LONG'S NIECE, WHO SINGS AT REVIVALS. Photograph by Purdy.

"gospel of song" was more effective in many cases in awakening religious feeling in an audience than the most eloquent and touching sermon. It was for this reason that singing was always made one of the chief features of his meetings. A young woman whose influence in this line of religious work is already great, and promises to be still greater, is Miss Ruth Cordis Long, a niece of Secretary of the Navy John D. Long. At seventeen Miss Long's rich contralto voice attracted the attention of Annie Louise Cary, who saw in the young singer great promise for the operatic stage. Such a career, however, had no allurements for this typical New England girl, who chose rather to devote her talents to what she believed to be a higher order of service. She therefore trained herself for the rendering of sacred music, and has been for some years the leading contralto in several Boston churches. Recently, she has been singing in revival services at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of Worcester, Mass. Miss Long is a brunette, with a tall and slender figure. Her singing has that note of sincerity and genuine feeling which never fails to impress and move the hearts of her auditors.

—A New-Yorker, a member of one of its oldest and best families, Mr. George B. Cortelyou, has been very properly and



GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, THE POPULAR NEW SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT.

deservedly promoted by President McKinley from his former place as assistant secretary to the President to the office of secretary, made vacant by the resignation of John Addison Porter. Secretary Cortelyou is the best-equipped man for the place whom the President could have chosen. He has had a remarkably successful career, one that testifies to his industry, good judgment, tact, and diplomacy. He was confidential stenographer in the United States appraiser's office at New York in 1884, and in 1889 was private secretary to the post office inspector in charge at New York, and afterward private secretary in succession to Assistant Postmasters-General Rathbone and Max-

well. In 1895 he was made stenographer to the President, was shortly promoted to the important post of executive clerk, and became assistant secretary to the President in 1898. The place to which he has now succeeded is a far more difficult and trying one than most persons imagine. During Secretary Porter's illness the assistant filled it with such conspicuous ability and success that his appointment to the vacancy was generally anticipated. With newspaper men especially Secretary Cortelyou is very popular, and few officials at Washington have a wider acquaintance with the prominent journalists of the United States, or are held in greater esteem by them. Benjamin F. Barnes, of Pennsylvania, has now become assistant secretary to the President, and Rudolph Forester, of Virginia, executive clerk, both admirable selections.

—In matters of art the American is not patriotic. Even when it concerns only pickles and jam, the foreign brand always has



MISS RELDA, THE AMERICAN WHO HAS MADE A HIT IN PARIS.

the preference, while all our society women look with scorn upon any creation of the dress-maker's art that has not come from the Rue de la Paix. This hankering after everything foreign among our rich classes, which, happily, a high protective tariff curbs to some extent, has free reign when applied to the operatic stage. Each season, in New York and other American cities, fabulous sums are paid to foreign artists, often because they are foreign, not always because they are vastly superior to any of the singers to be found in the United States. Art in America is still in its swaddling clothes, and it is absurd to expect that we can have as many good singers as are annually turned out in Europe, where art education is encouraged and paid for by the state, yet the fact remains that for an American singer, gifted with no matter how much talent, to be announced as such is, *per se*, only to insure a very lukewarm and condescending reception from the superficial critics of the 400. In view of this indisputable and regrettable fact, it is, therefore, with considerable gratification and pride that the American visitor to Paris just now may read on the play-bill of the Opéra Comique, the leading home of light opera in the world, the names of two young Americans who are practically unknown in their own country and yet whose singing here has compelled the warmest praise from the most exacting of critics. We refer to Miss Rose Relda, who recently made her debut in the title rôle of "Lakme," and to Mr. Clarence Whitehill, who sings the principal baritone rôle in the same opera. Miss Relda, who is a native of San Francisco, sang for some time on the American concert stage, always with considerable local success, but without receiving the recognition her talent and voice deserve. Full of pluck and determination, Miss Relda went to Paris two years ago and began a course of study under Madame Colonne and other teachers. One day she attracted the attention of M. Albert Carré, the director of the Opéra Comique, and he saw in her an ideal *Lakme*. Her debut, at which all the prominent members of the American colony, including General Horace Porter, were present, was a great success, and after her first passages there was no doubt in any of the critics' minds as to her ultimate triumph as a singer. Miss Relda is a petite brunette with large, eloquent eyes. She has a fresh, high soprano voice of good register and timbre, sweet in quality and always under perfect control. She is also a consummate little actress. She is now studying other rôles in which she will make her debut during the exposition.

—James Henry Ingram, M.D., of Tung-cho, North China, eighteen miles from Peking, has recently demonstrated the remarkable utility of the



DR. INGRAM, WHO UTILIZES THE BICYCLE IN MISSIONARY WORK.

bicycle in missionary work, and on foreign territory, where the common facilities of travel, in constant use in the more advanced countries, are wanting. Dr. Ingram is a medical missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He was recently summoned by telegraph from Tung-cho to Kalgan to attend a fellow-missionary, the Rev. Mark Williams. He made the journey, over a very rough road and over three ranges of mountains, in forty-six hours. Fortunately the tire was not punctured until Kalgan was reached, and he arrived when the distant patient needed him most. Few physicians, under any circumstances, make bicycle trips of 132 miles to attend a single patient. Dr. Ingram was born in Mansfield, O., September 21st, 1858. When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Vineland, N. J. He attended a business college in Philadelphia evenings; entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1880, graduating in the spring of 1883; took post-graduate course at Philadelphia Polyclinic. He embarked for the foreign field at San Francisco, September 27th, 1887, arriving at Tung-cho, China, November, 1887. Hence he has had the experiences of a medical missionary for over twelve years.





OUR HOUSEHOLD PETS TAKING A NAP BEHIND THE STOVE.  
*G. D. Bordner, Burr Oak, Mich.*



POSING FOR THE ARTIST.—*D. E. Green, Granville, O.*



(THE PRIZE-WINNER.)—BUFFALO AGAINST PROVIDENCE, AT BUFFALO, N. Y.—*Frank Russell, Saugerties, N. Y.*



"REX" SITS FOR HIS PHOTOGRAPH.  
*Roy E. Pardee, aged eleven years, New York.*



"BLACK BILLY," THE MASCOT ON THE BATTLE-SHIP "IOWA."  
*J. Edgar Allen, Rockville, Ind.*



A BLACK BEAR, AT RIVERVIEW PARK, ALLEGHENY, PENN.—*Fred A. Wood, Pittsburg, Penn.*

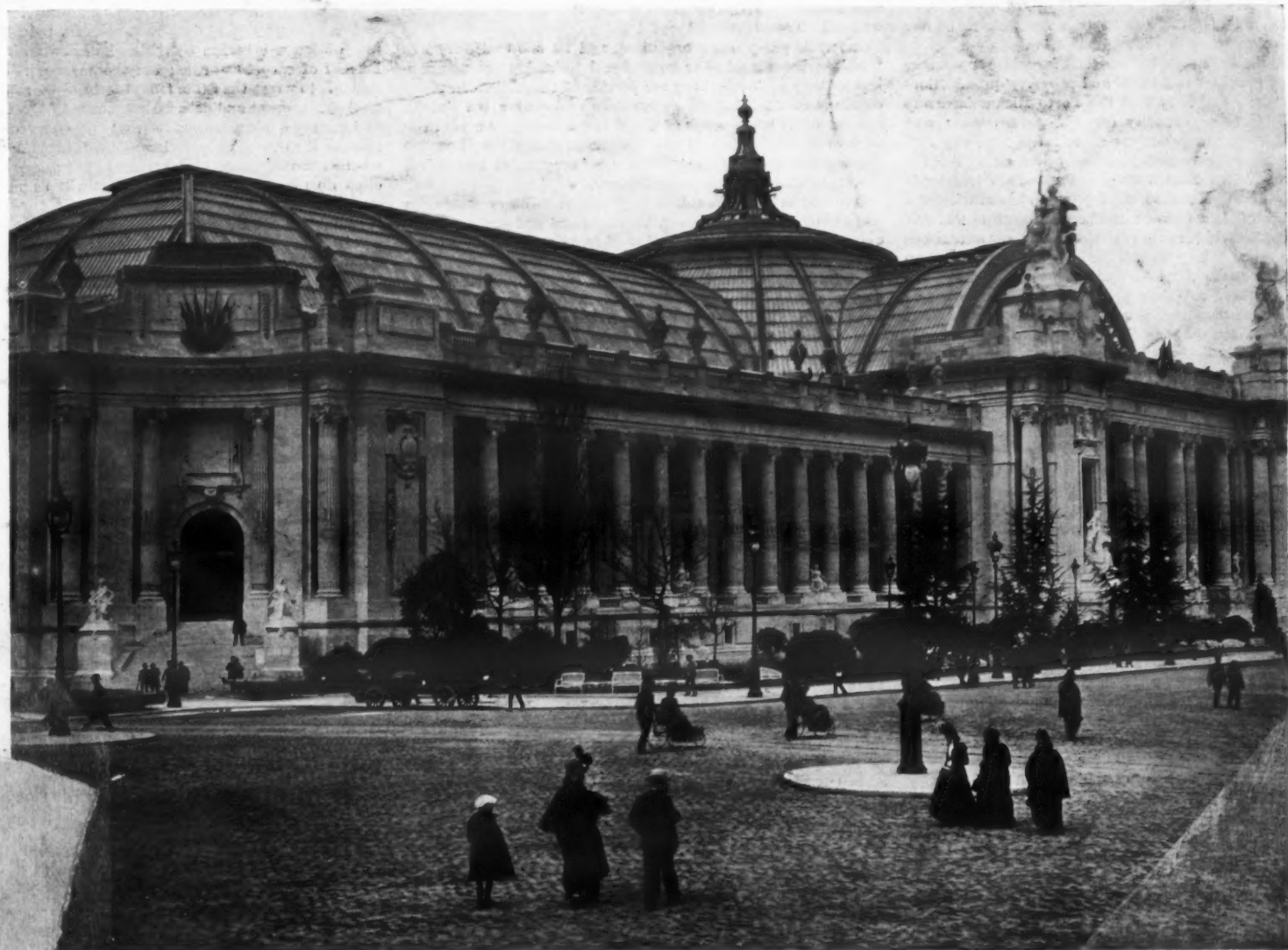
### OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS.

[NOTE OUR SPECIAL OFFER FOR PARIS EXPOSITION AND BICYCLE AMATEUR CONTESTS ON PAGE 306.]





THE PETIT PALACE OF FRENCH ART.



THE MAGNIFICENT GRAND PALACE OF FINE ARTS.

### ART AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

ORNATE BUILDINGS IN WHICH SUPERB DISPLAYS OF MODERN ART WILL ATTRACT THE VISITOR.  
FROM PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."—[SEE PAGE 370.]



# HOW THE SOUTH SUPPRESSED THE NEGRO VOTE.

(Written for "Leslie's Weekly" by United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman.)

THE incorporation into the United States of the Hawaiian Islands by joint resolution, and of the Philippines and Porto Rico by cession from Spain, has attracted attention anew to the race question as an issue in our politics.



SENATOR B. R. TILLMAN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The bill now pending in Congress granting Territorial rights to Hawaii and the proposed legislation on Porto Rico, while differing radically, both indicate a new departure in Republican policies. The Porto Rican bill avowedly shuts that island out from any constitutional rights or benefits; and this new policy, different from anything in our history heretofore with regard to a new Territory, has for its purpose the establishment of a precedent for the government of the Philippines and other Asiatic or Spanish-American territory which may come to us either by purchase or conquest.

Our Spanish islands are to be governed as "dependencies." Their inhabitants are not to be citizens of the United States, and they are to depend solely for their rights and liberties upon the unhampered will of Congress. In Hawaii, with 7,000 whites all told, and upward of 120,000 of the other races—principally Japanese, Portuguese, Chinese, and Kanakas, or natives—there is an undisguised purpose to vest governmental control in the whites alone. The old Republican policy of manhood suffrage is to be abandoned, and an educational qualification for voting takes its place; and if the bill had been allowed to pass as it was introduced in the Senate and House, a property qualification of a thousand dollars in real estate would have been required of those voting for Senator in the Territorial Legislature. As accentuating the inconsistency and contradiction of purpose and policy now prevalent among leading Republicans, we have recently seen two Democrats from the South unseated in the lower House of Congress and their places given to their Republican contestants, under the plea that there was a suppression of the negro vote, and that there must be a free vote and a fair count for the colored race in the United States.

Thus we see the same men who contend for white supremacy in Hawaii, and provide educational and property qualifications for suffrage there; who deny that the Porto Ricans have any constitutional rights or capacity for self-government; who proclaim, with Senators Beveridge and Lodge, that the Filipinos are unfit for self-government, fiercely demanding that the ex-slaves in the United States, who, as a mass, are inferior to the Malays and to the Kanakas, shall vote and have their votes counted. Verily, it is a strange and perplexing situation, and there is no parallel in history for such a startling and anomalous condition of affairs. The "brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God," "equality," "liberty," and "the consent of the governed"—all these old-time phrases and words no longer have their old-time meaning. They are archaic, so to speak. They do not now mean the same thing to any two men, and will be applied differently by the same man. In view of the suppression of the illiterate and colored voter in Hawaii, and the proposed denial of all civil and political rights under the Constitution to the Porto Ricans, it will perhaps be suggestive and instructive for an ultra Southern Democrat, who believes in white supremacy almost as a religion, to briefly discuss the suppression of the negro vote in the South, and give the justification and reasons for it. It will throw light on the whole race question and existing political conditions.

By the reconstruction acts governments were in 1863 forced upon the Southern States, under coercion and direction of the army officers, recognizing universal suffrage, thus giving ballots to the ex-slaves. The result was the carpet-bag régime, and all of those States in which there was a large colored population passed under the control of Northern adventurers and native scalawags, the negroes being given the minor offices and in a large measure furnishing the majorities in the Legislatures. In those States where the whites predominated the control of intelligence reasserted itself at the next succeeding election; but in Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina, where the negroes were largely in the majority, in the first State the carpet-bag government lasted six, and in the latter two eight, years. In 1876 the last vestige of misrule and robbery and semi anarchy which had been entailed on those States through the negro vote was overthrown by force and with very slight regard to law, and it was done in spite of President Grant and the United States Army. Taking South Carolina as an example and illustrating by the condition of affairs there, I will briefly outline what occurred. I can only give a few salient features in the space allotted.

Robert K. Scott, ex-Union soldier from Ohio, was the first carpet bag Governor to whom General Canby turned over the State. As soon as he had gotten firmly seated in the saddle he organized a large force of negro militia, obtaining the arms from the United States government by drawing the State's quota twenty years in advance. The taxes of the State were doubled, then again doubled. The State's assets in solvent credits, railroad stocks and bonds, and money in the State bank, \$6,500,000, were stolen and squandered, and the large sums collected for free schools went the same way. The Legislature

remained almost continuously in session, and there were more employés, clerks, messengers, etc., than there were members.

The State capitol became a bawdy house, and a free bar-room and restaurant, at State expense, was run in one of the committee-rooms. The State printing cost in one session, 1872-3, \$450,000. The aggregate cost of printing alone in the eight years was \$1,326,589. This was the sum stolen and charged to printing. In 1872 Scott gave way to Moses, a native South Carolinian, and he, in turn, two years later, to D. H. Chamberlain, of Massachusetts. Moses was the biggest thief of the three, and the least scrupulous. Finding the taxes inadequate to supply the insatiable greed of the harpies that were preying on the State's substance, the ignorant and corrupt negro legislators were bribed to vote for the issue of bonds for any and every object conceivable. These were put upon the market in New York and elsewhere, and in such large quantities, that the State's credit was soon irreparably damaged, while the proceeds were squandered. Millions of dollars' worth were signed in New York by Moses, many of them at the instance of the infamous Josie Mansfield, Fisk's mistress, and the great seal of the State was carried there for the purpose of testifying to their validity by making the necessary impression.

Having ruined the State's credit, the Legislature, in 1873, repudiated one-half of the public debt, old and new, honest and fraudulent, by passing a refunding scheme for issuing new bonds at fifty cents on the dollar. Millions of fraudulent bonds were issued without any authority of law at all, and these were repudiated wholly. When Chamberlain came into office in 1874 he set to work in the then hopeless attempt to reform abuses and to undo some of the wrongs that he had helped to perpetrate. He refused to issue commissions to two of the most notorious of the gang of negroes who had been elected circuit judges, assumed an attitude of official rectitude and patriotism, and made overtures to the white people for a union of forces to quell the riotous debauchery which had for so long wasted the substance of the tax-payers. He undertook to bring order out of chaos through the help of the whites and the better element of the Republican party, if it could be said to have any better element. He declared his hope and purpose to "make South Carolina as safely Republican as Massachusetts."

He had been more secret and cautious in his own official connection with the various schemes of corruption and robbery that had prevailed than his fellows, and there was a considerable feeling in the lower part of the State, where the blacks outnumbered the whites as three to one, that his overtures be accepted. But the overwhelming majority of the white people, grown desperate at the misrule and robbery to which they had been subjected, and with their angry passions aroused by the threatened destruction of our civilization, set to work in January, 1876, to redeem the State at any and all hazards. These spurned his overtures and would listen to no compromise. The Democratic party was reorganized, and its one battle-cry was "white supremacy." The work of reorganization was soon rapidly under way in all the upper portion of the State. In many of the lower counties the whites were so downhearted and depressed at the hopelessness of the struggle that they made little or no movement; but in the Piedmont, where the Hampton canvass had its beginning, there was inaugurated one of the most remarkable campaigns in history.

The whites were organized rapidly into military companies and armed, for the negro militiamen, armed and well equipped, numbered upward of 8,000, and were frequently on the move to and fro from the places of regimental rendezvous. There were not lacking threats and actions by them to terrorize the white women and children and enrage the white men. The whites were in a minority of 30,000 voters in the State, but this had no effect on the leaders. The Democrats adopted the red shirt as a uniform, and followed Hampton as he went from county to county, marching in procession as his escort. As many as 3,000 red-shirted horsemen were seen in different counties riding across country from court-house to court-house. When Chamberlain began his canvass his first meeting at Edgefield, where the negroes were two to one, was captured by 1,500 Democrats in red shirts under Mart Gary, a Confederate brigadier, and the boldest leader of the whites in the State. A division of time was demanded, and the negroes were addressed by the Democratic speakers, who to his teeth told Chamberlain, who was running for re-election, of the villainies which he and his associates had perpetrated.

This was the first fruits of the new policy, and the effect over the State was electrical. Cowed and crestfallen at being thus branded in the presence of his black dupes, the Governor left Edgefield never to return, and after a similar experience at Midway, in Barnwell County, a week later, he quit the canvass and began to lay plans for the use of the United States troops, as the only hope left. The Hamburg riot which occurred the 7th of July gave the excuse, and a regiment of troops was sent into the State under General Ruger. The Ellenton riot followed in September, and more troops were sent. I was in both riots, but space forbids any details. Hampton in his canvass urged persuasion and peaceful methods. Gary and Butler, on the contrary, advocated the "shot-gun policy," and favorite maxims of the former were: "Fight the devil with fire," "An ounce of fear is worth a ton of persuasion." The respect for the State constitution and the laws which had been thrust upon the people at the point of the bayonet by the carpet bag government was overthrown at once. Oaths became idle words, without force or meaning. The purpose was to carry the election at any and all hazards, and in any and all ways necessary. As the election approached, the sky at night was lit up by the light of blazing gin houses, the work of incendiaries.

Having such a large majority to overcome, and knowing that in only about two-thirds of the State the whites were enthused, there were no scruples on election day as to how the votes got into the boxes, and how many times a man voted, or whether the negroes were allowed to vote—as they were not in many instances. The people were wrought up to such a pitch of

desperation that life was not worth having upon the conditions which existed. It was openly declared to be the purpose to have a white man's government or a military government, and in those counties where the troops were stationed the Democratic majorities were greatest. At the election Hampton had most votes and was declared elected, but Grant sustained Chamberlain's claim, and the troops held the state-house from the first week in December until after Hayes was inaugurated, in March following.

There was a dual government and a dual Legislature, but Hampton's government alone received any money from the tax-payers, and the settlement of Hayes's title to the Presidency by the electoral commission carried with it the agreement to withdraw the troops. Then the carpet-bag government collapsed in a night, and each thief who could get away hurriedly left the State. The work of rehabilitation and restoration was slow. The State's credit was for the time ruined, but with labor and patience order soon came out of chaos, the debt was refunded, and all legal obligations met; honest judges took the place of bribe-takers who had disgraced the Bench. There were so many indictments in the State courts against the county officers, legislators, and other Republicans, that by arrests and resignations nearly all the offices were soon in the hands of decent white men. There were hundreds of indictments against white men in the United States courts for riot, murder, intimidation, etc., and finally an understanding was reached that the whites would make an exchange of prisoners, so to speak, and all prosecutions on both sides were dropped.

In the campaign of 1878 there was a more or less determined effort on the part of the negroes to regain their lost power, but the whites swept everything by the same methods used in 1876, in a modified degree. It did not require as drastic measures to hold the State as it had to capture it. In 1880 the negroes made a feeble, spasmodic attempt, and then, with the enactment of a registration law and the "eight-box law," which was a modified form of educational qualification, all organized effort to overthrow the white or Democratic party ceased; and from that time until 1895, when the new constitution requiring an educational qualification for suffrage was adopted, the negro vote ceased to be a factor in South Carolina politics. Very many of them never took the trouble to go to the polls at all, and when they did go it made no difference. In 1876 the whites had voted, along with the negroes, for a constitutional two-mill school-tax. In 1895 the convention, composed of 154 whites and six negroes, increased this to three mills. South Carolina now leads the South in education and manufactures. Its credit is such that its four-and-one-half-per-cent. bonds are at 120. Its negro population is as happy and contented and as prosperous as that in any other State in the Union.

The suppression of the colored vote, first by force and fraud and later by constitutional methods, has been the subject of much adverse criticism by those who knew nothing about the horrors of carpet-bag rule; but those who participated in the struggle to wrest the State from the band of robbers who had used the ignorant and debased negro vote to waste our substance and destroy our civilization have no apologies to make, and will leave to the impartial historian of the future the question as to whether the end justified the means. The people of South Carolina do not doubt what the verdict will be, neither do they care.

What will be the outcome of the attempt to govern our new possessions outside the Constitution, and whether the colored races in them have any rights Congress is bound to respect, is left to be decided by the American people. In the South, where the race question is best understood, there is little difference of opinion as to not wanting any more colored people added to our population, or adding territory inhabited by them. One result is confidently expected—no political party can retain hold on power which faces both ways. There will be no toleration of a policy which demands one course to be followed in the South and another in Hawaii and the Spanish islands. "The stars and stripes will mean the same thing in Porto Rico and the Philippines as it does in the United States," or it will be "hailed down" by order of the American people.

*B. R. Tillman*

## To Amateur Photographers.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. Many of our readers have asked us to open a similar contest, and we therefore offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events of current interest. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted, unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for postage with a request for the return. All photographs entered for the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our selection and use, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph used. No copyrighted photographs will be published or offered elsewhere. Many of those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. The sender, should appear on the back of the photograph, and the photographer's name must be entered by the amateur who takes the photograph. Preference is always given to pictures of recent occurrence, for the news feature is one of the chief objects of the contest.

**The Paris Exposition.**—During the Paris Exposition, LESLIE'S WEEKLY will devote a page or more, at intervals, to the publication of photographs taken on the exposition grounds by amateur photographers. From the standpoint of originality, merit, at the close of the contest, November 1st, a prize of twenty dollars, and for each photograph published will be paid on publication. Entries should be mailed to the "Exposition Amateur Contest." See general directions on page 10. **\$10 FOR THE BEST BICYCLE PICTURE.**—In each issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY we will publish a page or more in our amateur prize photograph contest, and original bicycle pictures sent by prize-winners will receive ten dollars, and for each original photograph two dollars will be paid. Entries must be mailed to the "Bicycle Picture Contest" by June 1st, and should be addressed to "Bicycle Picture Contest." The same regulations as in the other contests will govern.



## Cheap Bread for the Masses.

A PLAN WHICH HAS WORKED SUCCESSFULLY IN PARIS.

A RARE opportunity for philanthropy to exert itself in the right direction is suggested by a report recently made to our State Department by Consul Atwell at Roubaix, France. The report describes the Schweitzer system of bread-making, a new industry in Paris. The object of this system is to furnish nutritious and digestible white bread to the people at a minimum cost.

The first establishment for making the Schweitzer bread was opened in Paris in June, 1899, and has been highly successful. The product is sold to the working classes at a price equivalent in American money to something less than five cents for a loaf weighing a little over two pounds. This is nearly two cents less than the ordinary price for such a loaf in France—a large saving, as will be seen. The flour is ground only in quantities sufficient to meet the daily needs of the bakery. Previous to grinding, exceeding care is taken to remove from the grain all dust and every foreign substance. The wheat is then passed through steel grinders so arranged as not to crush the wheat, but to retain in the outer and harder portion containing gluten and other nutritive properties. The bran alone is expelled.

Attached to the mill are the works for kneading the meal, water, and yeast into bread. All this is done mechanically. Special yeast is prepared in the upper story, in rooms heated in winter and cooled in summer. About 4,400 pounds of dough are kneaded per hour by two of the Schweitzer kneaders. The dough is said to be in much better condition for baking than when kneaded by hand. The dough, after raising, is carried by agons to the baking-room, where it is placed in ovens heated by gas from retorts arranged in such a manner that the gas does not enter the oven, and the heat is so regulated that the baking goes on automatically.

In connection with the bakery is a laboratory for the chemical examination of the samples of wheat submitted for purchase. These samples are passed through a special process which determines immediately the nutritive volume of the grain in gluten and nitrogenous matter.

The inventor of this bread-making system will provide machinery of a cheap and simple pattern to enable farmers to grind their own wheat and make their own bread from a pure and wholesome product. The system is exhibited at the Paris Exposition.

## California's School-boy Athlete.

ALBERT S. HENLEY, of Ukiah, Cal., is the most remarkable school-boy athlete in the United States. Henley is only twenty, and is yet in the Ukiah high school, but he holds the Amateur Academic League records for the running high jump, the running broad jump, and the pole-vault. His records in these three events, respectively, are six feet one inch, twenty-two feet three and one-half inches, and ten feet seven and one-fifth inches. He also does the 100-yard dash in ten and four-fifths seconds, the 220-yard dash in close to twenty-four seconds, and the 440 yard dash in about fifty-five seconds, but he has never trained for these sprints. Henley has never had any instruction in athletics, and the practice-grounds at Ukiah are of the crudest sort. Next year he will go to the University of California, where he will prove a gold-mine for the athletic team. To understand the merit of his performance, which would entitle him to rank in the champion class anywhere, it is only necessary to state that the world records in his specialties are: Broad jump, twenty-four feet four and one-half inches, made May 26th, 1899, in New York City, by A. C. Kraenzlein; high jump, six feet five and five eighths inches, made September 21st, 1895, by M. F. Sweeney, New York; pole-vault, eleven feet ten and one half inches, made in Chicago on June 18th, 1898, by R. G. Clapp.

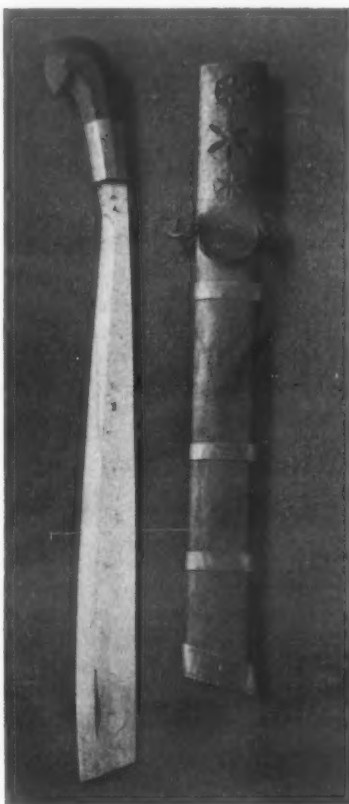


A REMARKABLE POLE-VAULT BY YOUNG ALBERT S. HENLEY.

All the colleges in the country will be offering young Henley inducements to matriculate with them. The accompanying picture was a snap-shot taken as Henley made his record-breaking pole-vault. It is one of the most interesting athletic pictures ever taken.

## The Bolo, a Murderous Weapon.

THE native weapon of the Filipino insurgents of which most frequent mention has been made in the story of the island war



THE BOLO AND ITS SCABBARD.

is the bolo, a savage, knife-like instrument of death, which, in the hands of the wily, skulking enemy, has often done fearful execution among our boys in khaki. The use of the bolo is confined chiefly to the savage tribes of Negros and the other islands of the archipelago. The weapon is entirely of native workmanship and is about two feet long, with an edge as keen as a razor. The handle is invariably of black horn and the scabbard of some hard, fine-grained wood, with a tip of leather, and brass and cut ornaments. Nearly every native force has a contingent of bolo men, but as the weapon can only be used at close quarters, this arm of the Filipino service has been quite useless for the most part. Some of the savages, however, have made murderous assaults with the bolo on sleeping troops, chopping

off feet and hands, and have also cut down in the same way some straggling and lonely rear guards. The robber bands of Negros, now nearly exterminated by the Sixth Infantry, were armed chiefly with the bolo.

The bolo and scabbard in our picture are the property of Mr. H. L. Bridwell, of Cincinnati, and were sent to him by Major Edwin T. Cole, now of the Forty-fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, promoted to that rank for gallantry while serving as captain in the Sixth Infantry during the operations of that body in Negros last year.

## A. T. Stewart as a Money-lender.

A MAN who used to meet A. T. Stewart frequently in a business way tells a story that illustrates well some of the peculiarities of the great merchant prince of New York.

"The old man and I had always been good friends," said he, "and though he was a close buyer I had succeeded in getting a good many large orders from him for the carpet-house which I represented. Several times I sold him goods in fifty-thousand and sixty-five-thousand-dollar lots, and once I booked an order for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars' worth.

"He had always been ready to chat pleasantly with me, and in numberless little ways had shown that he liked me; so, when it happened once that I needed some ready cash for a few days to close up a little business matter, not wishing to borrow it of the bank, it occurred to me that Mr. Stewart might be willing to let me have the amount, and I went to see him about it.

"What do you want to borrow money for, young fellow?" he asked in his squeaky, thin voice, as he eyed me suspiciously.

"I explained the situation. "It's a very bad thing to do, young fellow, this borrowing money. You'll never get along in business if you take to borrowing."

"I'm not in the habit of borrowing, Mr. Stewart," I said. "In fact, it is the first time I have ever tried to do it at all."

"Well, why do you come to me?" he snapped. "What makes you think I have any money to lend?"

"Well, Mr. Stewart," I replied, "I supposed that you always had money available, and, as we've dealt together considerably, that you wouldn't

mind doing me a personal favor this once; but if you don't want to do it, say so at once and I shall not trouble you further."

"Oh, you thought I must always have money at hand, did you?" said he, sarcastically, at the same time drawing from an inner breast-pocket a well-worn leather wallet, which he opened, showing me that it contained no money, only two little yellow slips of paper.

"I'm sorry that you are such a poor man, Mr. Stewart," I said, with a touch of irony, as I rose to go.

"I didn't say I was a poor man, did I?" he asked, with a slight twinkle in his eye, as he spread out the slips of paper on his desk so that I could see them. They represented nearly two millions of dollars in cash and securities which he had in bank.

"If I let you have this money, how soon will you pay it back?"

"Oh, I only need it for a few days," I answered—"ten days at the utmost. More than likely I will repay it in five days."

"Here, you!" he cried, waving his hand at an office-man.

"Go and tell Mr. Butler to come here. Oh, come back, come back!" he shouted. "Give this young fellow a pencil and a note blank first."

"Now you write what I tell you," he said to me; so I wrote: "I promise to pay to A. T. Stewart the sum of one thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars, in thirty days from date."

"Oh, I don't need it for thirty days," I said.

"Well, you'll pay it in thirty days, won't you?"

"Oh, yes; certainly," I answered.

"Here, Mr. Butler, make out a check for this amount—and mind you don't come borrowing again, young fellow!"

"Some money for large orders coming in during the next week, I was able to return the amount to Mr. Stewart in five days, and so I called to pay him my debt and thank him for the favor. I had made out a check for the amount with interest for the five days, but the old man snarled out: 'This isn't right. I'm no Jew, lending money out at interest! Just you make out another check for the exact amount loaned. I don't want to make money out of you! And say, young fellow,' he growled out, as I was writing the check, 'you'll never get along in business if you don't keep your word better.'

"I looked up at him in amazement, not understanding him in the least.

"No, sir; you're not a man of your word. You said you'd pay me that money in thirty days, and here you've come and paid it in five!"

## Uncle Sam to Dewey.

Oh, good, gray sailor  
From away down East,  
Your Uncle Sam would like to say  
A word or two at least.  
Recall the famous sentence  
From a dying hero's lip,  
The last command that Lawrence gave,  
And "don't give up the ship!"

They tell me you are weary  
Of quarter-deck and spray,  
And long to put your epaulets  
And trusty blade away.  
But hark! where straining hawsers  
And lifted anchors drip,  
Your Yankee tars in chorus sing:  
"Oh, don't give up the ship!"

The civic wreath is bloodless,  
The fruits of peace are sweet,  
But yet Columbia cannot spare  
The admiral of her fleet.  
When roars the angry Gatling,  
When deadly bullets "zip,"  
We want to know that you are there,  
So don't give up the ship.

Above the frowning turrets,  
Above the ropes and spars,  
Look up and see the dear old flag  
Unfold its glorious stars.  
We want you still to guard it,  
Your sword upon your hip,  
Your gallant seamen at your back,  
So don't give up the ship. MINNA IRVING.

## A Wonderful 10-Cent Book.

How to do over 150 things of interest to men, women, and children is told in the wonderful little book called "How," just issued, and sold for ten cents by the Judge Company, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York. One reader writes: "I would not take ten dollars for the book if I could not get another like it." Edition limited.

## California Ladies'

EXPERIENCE WITH DRINK.

"WHILE using Mocha and Java coffee I was finally thrown into a serious case of nervous prostration, with heart trouble and dizzy headaches. My husband also had most serious stomach trouble for years. We finally gave up coffee and began the use of Postum. Both husband and myself have now been perfectly well for three years.

"Mrs. C. R. Holmes, of 1946 Adair Street, and Mrs. Ade Leonard, 234 Twenty-seventh Street, Los Angeles, both tried Postum Food Coffee, but did not boil it fifteen minutes, according to directions, and therefore did not like it. I made a cup for each of them the right way, and now they use it daily and like it very much.

"Mrs. Ida Sherman, of 6113 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, had been quite ill for years with dyspepsia and nervousness, and I urged her to leave off coffee and take Postum Food Coffee. She now writes me that she is entirely cured.

"Mrs. Julia Moore, of Riverside, Cal., and also Mrs. Lily Staldn, of Riverside, were both ill for some years with heart trouble. I told them of my experience with coffee and induced them to drop it and take up Postum Food Coffee. Mrs. Moore was cured, and in three months after making the change Mrs. Staldn wrote that she had been relieved more from leaving off coffee and using Postum than she had obtained from any medicines.

"I am naturally a strong advocate of Postum." Ina Maud Magee, 122 N. Johnson Street, E. Los Angeles, California.

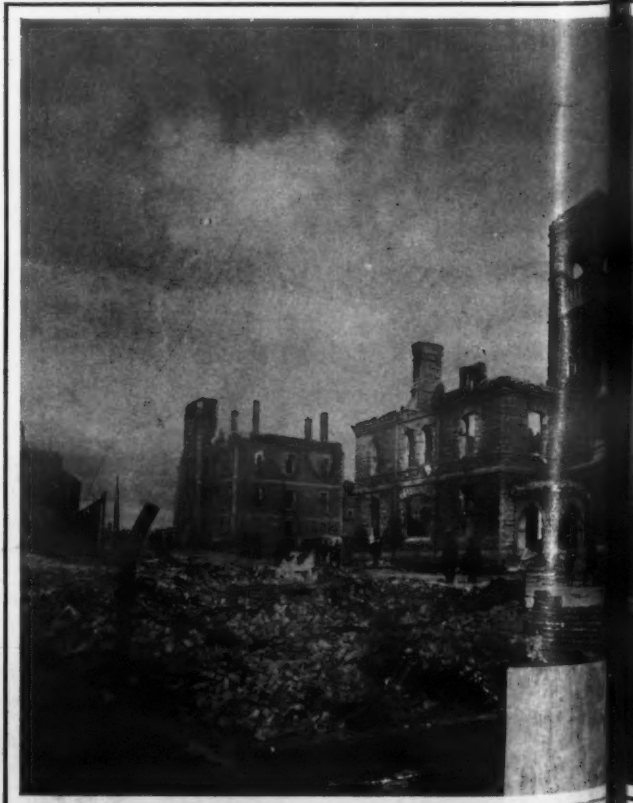




THE ROARING FLAMES SWEEPING FROM THE LUMBER DISTRICT OF HULL, ACROSS THE OTTAWA RIVER, TO OTTAWA.—PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE HEIGHTS OF



FIRE-ENGINE "CONQUEROR" ABANDONED AMID THE RUINS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL ON WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.



ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THE POST-OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE

## CANADA'S GREATEST CONFLAGRATION, APRIL 26TH,

A VAST AMOUNT OF LUMBER, NEARLY TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED BUILDINGS, AND NUMEROUS IMMENSE MANUFACTORIES  
FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ESPECIALLY





WRECK OF THE BRIDGE AT BRIDGE STREET, AND OF THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC POWER WORKS.



DEVASTATION ON THE PROPERTY OF THE MCKAY MILLING COMPANY, WITH LOSS OF HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.



RUINS OF E. B. EDDY COMPANY'S PAPER MILLS, AND PULP, MATCH, AND OTHER FACTORIES, INVOLVING A LOSS OF TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

WHICH SWEEPED AWAY HULL AND PART OF OTTAWA.

AND IN A SINGLE DAY, LEAVING EIGHTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS HOMELESS, AND INVOLVING A LOSS OF OVER \$15,000,000.  
BY A. G. PITTAWAY.—[SEE PAGE 370.]



# THE WORLD'S FAIR AT PARIS.

A MARVEL OF THE CENTURY—A COMPARISON WITH OTHER FAIRS—LEADING FEATURES OF THE EXPOSITION—THE SWISS VILLAGE AND OTHER SIDE ATTRACTIONS—AMERICA A LEADING EXHIBITOR.

It is a far cry in years from the time when France set before the eyes of the world in concrete form her ideas of what an *exposition universelle* ought to be. That was in 1793, a time when France, with all her hopeful, lightsome spirit, her resourcefulness, her genius for the beautiful, was not able to do her best, for there were heavy clouds upon her political horizon, and forebodings of disasters soon to come. But that was only a beginning of things, and it was over a hundred years ago. Since that time France has tried such enterprises again and again, each one being larger, more glorious, and more successful than its predecessor. The first one, in 1793, was in the Champs de Mars. Subsequent exhibitions have in turn wandered from the Gardens of the Louvre to the Place de la Concorde, from the Carre Marigny to the Champs-Élysées; but when, in 1867, the system of holding an exposition every eleven years was decided upon, the wandering chickens went home to roost, and have rested there, and have regarded the Champs de Mars as their ideal run. In 1867 they had all the glories to themselves: in 1878 the Trocadero had a share of the honors; in 1889 the Trocadero, the Invalides, and the Quai d'Orsay increased their dominion; and for the present year half that is beautiful of Paris is called in, and from the Champs-Élysées right over to the Avenue Suffren, far past the Eiffel Tower, there is one magnificent glow of beauty and color. This exposition includes practically all of that quarter of Paris known as the Gros-Caillou. It really has no centre; it embraces nearly all the areas occupied by previous fairs and more, the five chief groupings being around the Champs-Élysées, the Esplanade des Invalides, the quays, the Trocadero, and the Champs de Mars. From these points and around them radiate the glories, the majestic and imposing features of this most wonderful of all wonderful creations of modern art, genius, and enterprise.

Americans generally will be inclined first of all to draw comparisons between this achievement and their own last, greatest, and truly magnificent exposition in Chicago in 1893. And the contrast, though marked in certain respects, is not such as to humble their just pride. In respect to acreage, the area covered by this affair in Paris as far exceeds that in Chicago as the Columbian Exposition surpassed all its predecessors. The area of Jackson Park, on Lake Michigan, was 225 acres. The buildings given up to exhibits in Paris alone this year cover a space of 470 acres, and this is supplemented by an annex in the Bois de Vincennes of 300 acres more. The total number of exhibitions and exhibits will also be greater this year than ever before, but, with the exception of the electrical exhibit, where the advancement is more rapid than anywhere else, it can hardly be said that in real novelty and variety the collection will surpass that at Chicago. In certain well-defined groups, such as that of anthropology and of relics of antiquarian interest, nothing as fine or so complete can be seen as were on view in Jackson Park. For building material, "staff" has been used, as in 1893, but Parisian artisans and builders have improved upon the example set by us by using brilliant color much more freely, and thus relieving the white wall-spaces which otherwise would be wearisome. But when it comes to artistic groupings and beautiful and striking effects in architecture and landscape arrangement, it will be conceded that the Columbian Exposition still holds the palm of excellence. In its natural advantages for exhibition purposes it is doubtful if Jackson Park will ever be surpassed. Lakes like Michigan, and such a water frontage as it gave, are things which neither money nor the art of man can supply. The Court of Honor at Chicago may still remain a dream of beauty, undimmed by the splendors of any rival creation.

The exposition may be entered by thirty-six gates. The principal gate, called Porte Monumentale, is at the southwest angle of the Place de la Concorde. It is surmounted by a large allegorical statue. The city of Paris, welcoming its guests, is personified not by a Greek or Roman woman in classic drapery, but by a Parisienne dressed in the fashion of to-day. The polychromatic gate of the Place de la Concorde will be the entrance for the great crowds, those of Sundays and holidays; above all, of holiday evenings. It seems to have been conceived principally for night effects; its luminous decoration allows not less than 3,200 incandescent lamp and forty arc lamps.

Whoever wishes to see at the first glance one of the most imposing ensembles should go in by Gate 30, at the intersection of the Champs-Élysées and Avenue Nicolas II. It is from there that one can embrace the famous vista which has aroused so much enthusiasm, that which ends with the dome of the Invalides. This is made up of three parts, which unfortunately contract as one advances: Avenue Nicolas II., the Alexander III. bridge, and finally the avenue that divides the provisional palaces of the Esplanade. The Bridge Alexander III. is included within the precincts of the exposition and is reserved for the use of visitors. So is the Bridge d'Jena, which unites the Trocadero to the Champs de Mars. However, the two intermediate bridges, that of the Invalides and that of Alma, are left for general traffic. The buildings of the foreign Powers along the Quai d'Orsay, on the left bank of the Seine, are each characteristic of its own country and present a bewildering variety of architecture—great clustered domes and towers, Renaissance balustrades, feudal battlements, and gothic pinnacles, with every form of finial and weather-vane. The Belgian structure is an exact counterpart of the Hotel de Ville at Oudenarde. The Norwegian palace is made of native pine, beautifully wrought, and Italy is represented by a noble edifice in the best style of Italian art of the golden age of that land. The Finland building is devoted almost entirely to school work, and is decidedly interesting, as many beautiful samples of drawing and painting, wood-carving, sewing and embroidery are shown.

In the way of side attractions, haunts for pleasure and amusement solely, things "thrown in," so to speak, as a *douceur* for those who grow weary of the regular round of exhibits, this Parisian show has enough and to spare. How could it be otherwise in Paris! There is no Midway Plaisance, to be sure, with

its agglomeration of more or less diverting features and pardonable devices for catching pennies, but it has what is doubtless better, a large number of unique, amusing, and fascinating things to be "dropped into" and seen, heard and enjoyed here, there, and almost everywhere. First of all is that marvelous Eiffel Tower, a "left-over" from the last exposition and well worthy of the perpetuity which it is to enjoy. If one has the head for it, a trip skyward to the top of this airy structure gives a view not only of the exposition itself, but of Paris and its environs, worth the effort at compound interest.

As an object of historic interest nothing can exceed the "Old Paris," recreated for this special occasion. It is like stepping into the pages of Froissart and the days of Joan of Arc and the Troubadours to enter the sombre Porte St. Michel of this little Paris of ancient times. Here are the quaint, steep-roofed houses which linger still in some of the remote corners of France, the *tours en poivrières* and the merry, antique weather-vanes which have so many stories to tell besides the way of the wind. Here, also, is a castle just as it might have stood in the "brave days of old," with its *donjon* and moat; here, also, all the tidy little shops filled with the deft creations of peasant fingers, and here the peasantry and the townspeople, living as near as possible in costume, and every way the old fourteenth-century life over again. National love and pride, combined with rare artistic gifts, have made this reproduction of the old French capital a thing of real beauty and delight.

Next to "Old Paris," the feature of this sort which will have the most attraction for Americans will be "Village Suisse." Here again the resemblance to the real thing, the fidelity to life, is so great as to make the illusion almost overpowering. If one walks in Froissart in "Old Paris," he lives and moves in Baedeker in this Swiss hamlet. As you pass up and down the village streets, with their little shops and market stalls, their carved and quaint chalets, their browsing goats and wooden-shod men and women, it seems impossible that one may not lift up his eyes and see the snow-clad summit of Mont Blanc, and hear, perhaps, the thunder of an avalanche. He may, in fact, see the *débris* of a landslide, huge piles of glacier-worn rocks, and, not least of all, some bunches of the timid edelweiss.

For vivid and panoramic views of this world of ours and all its people, the Tour de Monde doubtless offers the largest facilities of anything outside of the exposition itself. This feature is the work of M. Domoulin, the famous Oriental painter, and does full credit to his remarkable genius. China, Japan, India, Siam, and other countries of the far East are made to pass in procession here in the shape of living people and architectural forms. Larger and more realistic still as an Oriental picture is the Chinese village, which occupies a corner of its own in the Chinese section of the exposition, where one may see the queue-headed little people clattering about their shops and pagodas, just as they do in the land of Tsing Sing and the Yellow River.

As for other novelties and things never seen or heard of before, one could use up a circus vocabulary and not adequately describe them all. There is the Stadium for athletic games and contests, which claims to outshine even the Athenian Olympia, and it probably does compare favorably with that renowned meeting-place of giants and heroes. It certainly is imposing in its extent and impressive in the splendor and completeness of its appointments. Unique also, and vastly interesting from a popular as well as a scientific point of view, is the gigantic globe, designed by French astronomers; where the visitor may learn the science of the stars "while he waits," and gain new ideas of the insignificance of the globe on which he dwells, and possibly of himself. He may look heavenward, if he cares, through one of the largest telescopes ever made, with a lens of such power that it seems to draw the moon within easy speaking distance. There is also a moving sidewalk, an improvement in some particulars over its predecessor on the pier at Jackson Park.

A beautiful specimen of fine-art handiwork shown in the Russian exhibit is a map of France which the Emperor of Russia has given to the French government. It was made in the imperial factory at Catherineburg, and is composed entirely of mosaic and precious stones. The map measures more than a square metre, and is framed in gray jasper. The sea is of pale gray marble, and the departments are of jasper of different shades. The hundred cities marked are of precious stones mounted in gold. Paris is a diamond, Rouen a sapphire, and Havre and Marseilles are emeralds; Lyons is a tourmaline, Nantes a beryl, Nice a hyacinth, Toulon a chrysoberyl, and Cherbourg is an alexandrite, green by day and reddish-blue by night. Twenty-one towns are indicated by amethysts, thirty-five by tourmalines, and thirty-eight by rock-crystal. The names of the towns are inscribed in gold, and the rivers are traced with platinum inlaid in the jasper.

Russia has also contributed another valuable and uncommon feature in the shape of the palace of Siberia, with its graceful minarets and its barbaric profusion of color and detail. Here the visitor may enjoy a ride in a luxurious coach of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and be treated to a panoramic view of some of the magnificent scenery on the steppes and among the mountains over which that line makes its way. It is a fact which an American will note with satisfaction that much of the equipment of this road is of American manufacture.

Americans have every reason to be proud of the management of their department of this international fair. Commissioner-General Peck and his able corps of assistants have pushed their work forward with characteristic energy, and the result is that the American section was in a better state of preparedness on the opening day than that of any other nation. The number of American exhibitors is second only to those of France herself, and far ahead of all other competitors. Where the English have only 600 and Germany 2,000, the United States has 6,564. The United States building on the Quai d'Orsay, the third from the wonderful Bridge Alexander III., reminds one, in its first impression, of Grant's tomb in New York. The exterior style

of the building is classic, being in marked contrast to the surrounding structures. The interior decorations have been pronounced by well-known judges as the best examples of decorative art which America has yet produced at any exposition.

A most interesting feature is the United States post-office, instructive for the Europeans and accommodating for the Americans. The United States Weather Bureau station is occupying the attention of the foreigners. Its workings are a great source of curiosity to them, and the officers in charge are amused at the way the strangers regard them. The United States publishing exhibit also startles the natives of the Old World. The modern newspaper office in full operation seems beyond the comprehension of many.

It is to be noted with regret that a model of the Brooklyn Bridge shipped on the steamer *Paullac* has been given up as lost, and it is feared that the new one being made will come in very late. The model was on a large scale, with miniature trolley cars and all the other features of the bridge in operation. Another mishap was that which befell eleven of the valuable models of American war-ships on their voyage over. The models were inclosed in glass cases, which were packed in wooden boxes and stowed in the hold. During the voyage the rolling and pitching of the ship caused them to shift, with the result that the glass was broken, and this in turn broke and scratched the models, cutting their rigging and otherwise injuring them. The model of the *Olympia* suffered the greatest damage. All these defects, however, will be remedied by the time the exhibition is fully under way. As a whole, American enterprise, inventive skill, and wealth of resource could hardly be better represented. Its mineral display has astonished Europeans; its manufactures surpass many others; its fruit and agricultural displays are beyond comparison, and its great railway at the park of Vincennes has surprised the other nations of the world.

In one particular, among others, these Paris fairs have differed markedly from similar undertakings in America. At Philadelphia and Chicago the grounds for exposition purposes were on wholly unoccupied areas outside the city proper, and, in the case of the Columbian fair, at a considerable distance from the centre of trade and traffic. The same idea has prevailed in the choice of a site for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next year. This American plan has its obvious advantages, and it is also open to some strong objections. It reduces the expense in the purchase of a site; it allows generally better effects in landscape and other architecture and in the grouping of temporary buildings. On the other hand, it adds somewhat to the expense of visitors for local transportation, and often greatly to their trials and inconveniences in the way of crowds and other things. This exposition in Paris, in common with all its predecessors here, is in the very heart of the city, its gates within easy walking distance of many of the principal hotels, theatres, cafés, and other places of a permanent character, and many of abiding interest. In other words, this exposition is in Paris and not near it; it may be truly said to be a part of Paris itself, so interwoven is it, with its esplanades, its bridges, its gardens and squares, with the life and movement of the French capital. To the eyes of many foreign visitors Paris always has the atmosphere and manner of a perennial fair, and this particular exposition is in keeping with that idea. It is only concentrating and putting a French emphasis on many things to be seen in Paris any day where, perhaps, Shakespeare's line comes nearer a literal application than anywhere else, that "all the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players."

L. M.

NOTE.—In our four-page panorama of the exposition may be found nearly all the objects of interest mentioned in the letter of our correspondent—the Alma Bridge, the Swiss village, the gigantic globe, etc. A few important features are, however, not included within the limits of the picture, it being impossible to represent the vast area of the exposition under the plan followed by our artist. The exhibits at the Bois de Vincennes are, of course, omitted, and also a few minor exposition buildings along the Seine at the left, beyond the point shown in our illustration.—EDITOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

## Canada's Fearful Fire.

THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN THE HISTORY OF THE DOMINION—LOSS OVER FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

THE fire which jeopardized the existence of Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, and which absolutely wiped out the city of Hull, on the opposite side of the Ottawa River, cutting a wide swath of ruin and devastation through the western part of Ottawa and its suburbs of Rochesterville and Hintonburg, broke out at eleven o'clock on the morning of April 26th in the vast lumber-yards of Hull. A terrific gale was blowing, and the flames were carried with incredible speed through that city, across the Ottawa River at the Chaudière Falls, where they gained a new foothold in the vast lumber piles on the Ottawa side and spread in every direction until they encountered the solid rocky cliffs, which cut them off from the better part of Ottawa, and until, in other directions, there was little left to burn.

The loss, which was at first estimated at nearly \$30,000,000, was finally placed at about \$15,000,000, half of which was caused by the destruction of lumber. Nearly 2,500 buildings were destroyed, and from 15,000 to 20,000 persons were temporarily left homeless and destitute. Five men and two women perished in the flames, and it is feared that a number of missing children may also be among the lost. The heaviest losers included E. B. Eddy, whose wood-working, pulp, match, and paper manufacturing were valued at \$2,000,000; J. R. Booth, \$2,000,000; McKay Milling Company, \$500,000; Hull Lumber Company, \$750,000; Bronson's Lumber Company and allied interests, \$700,000; Ottawa Electric Company, \$300,000; electric street-railway, \$100,000; and the Canadian Pacific Railway stations and sheds, \$100,000. Prompt relief was furnished by the gov-



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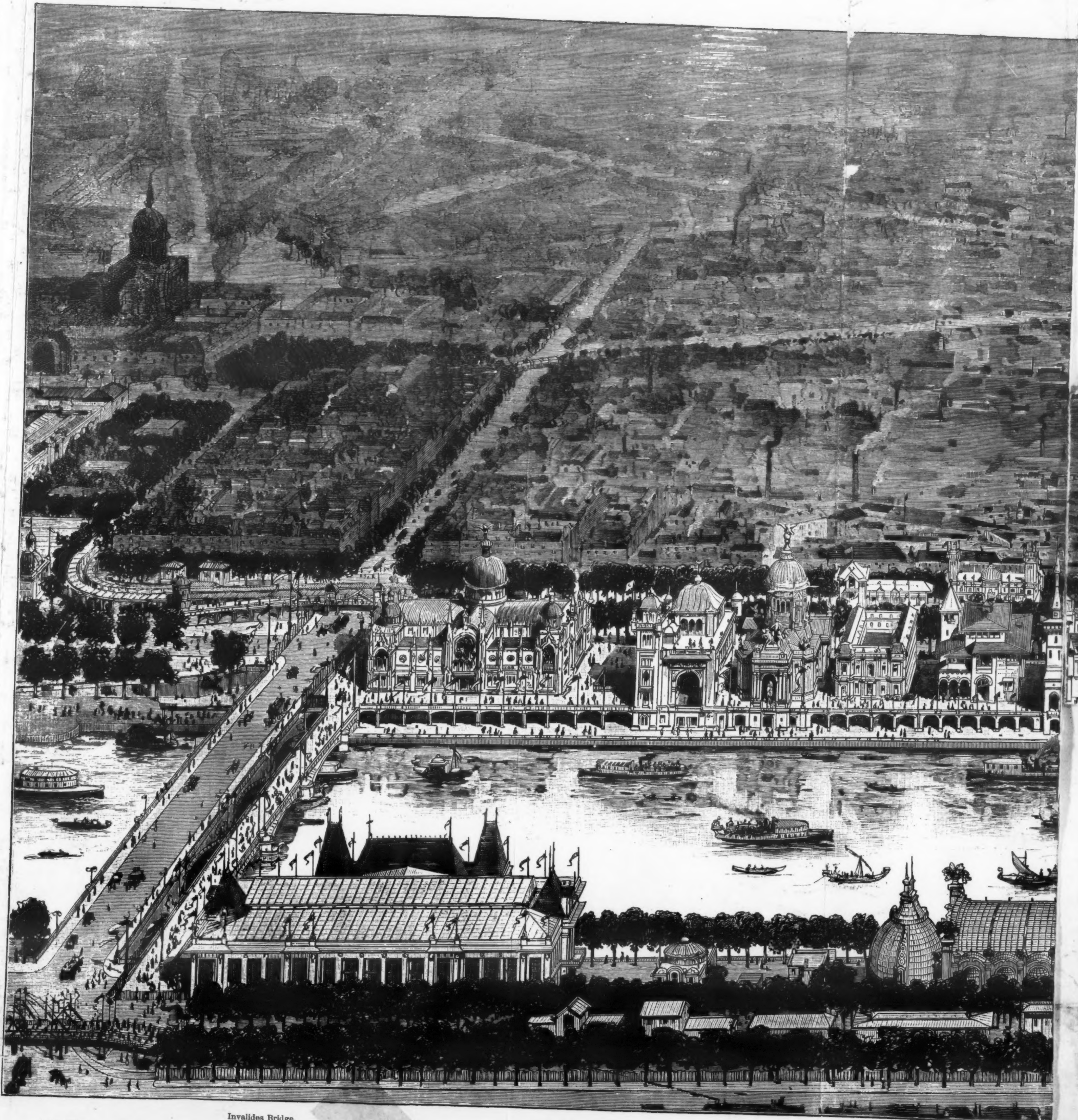
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Antin Bridge.

Invalides Bridge.

Pavillon of the City of Paris.

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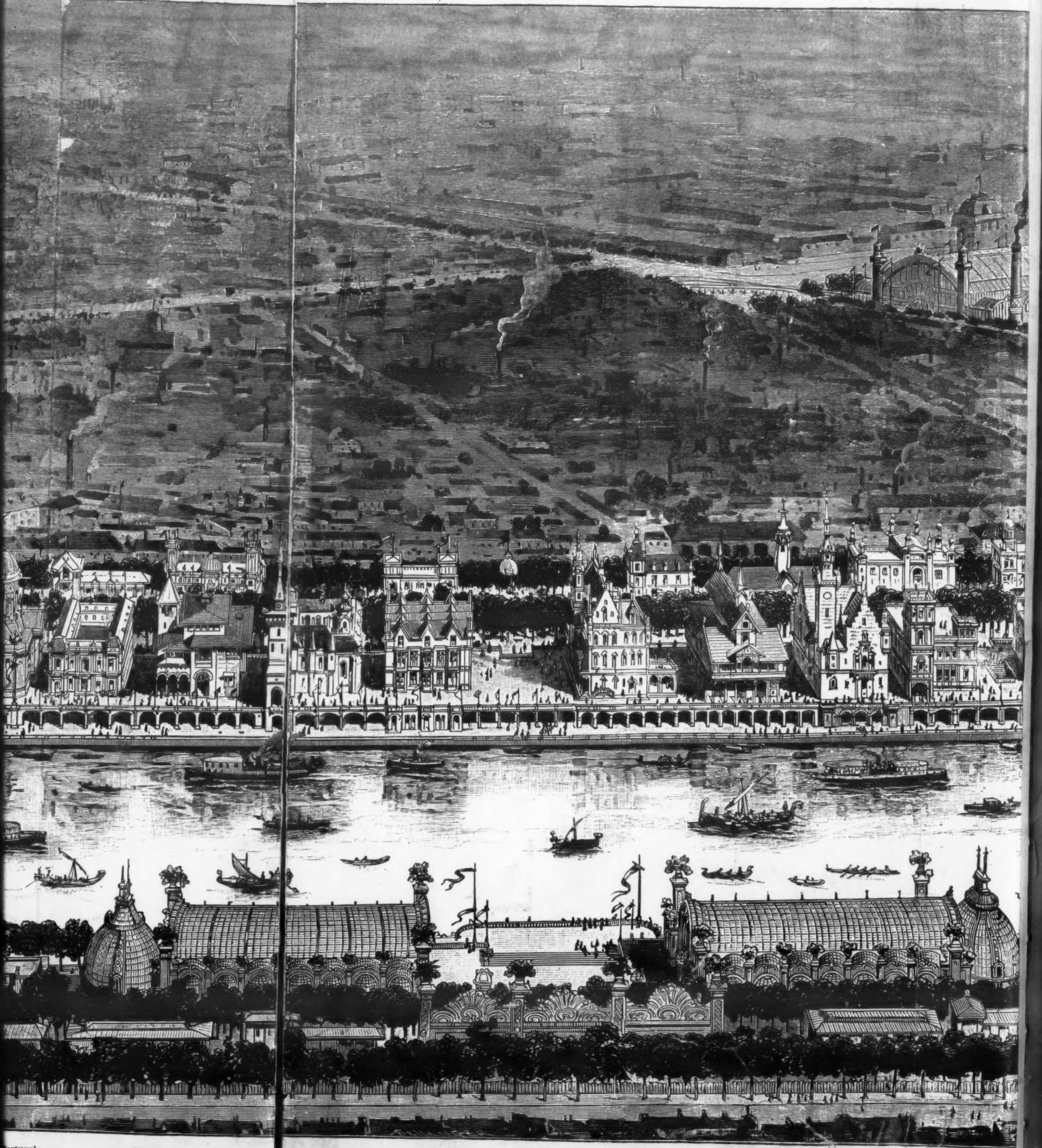
United States.

Portugal.  
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Peru.  
Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Hungary.  
Horticultural Hall.



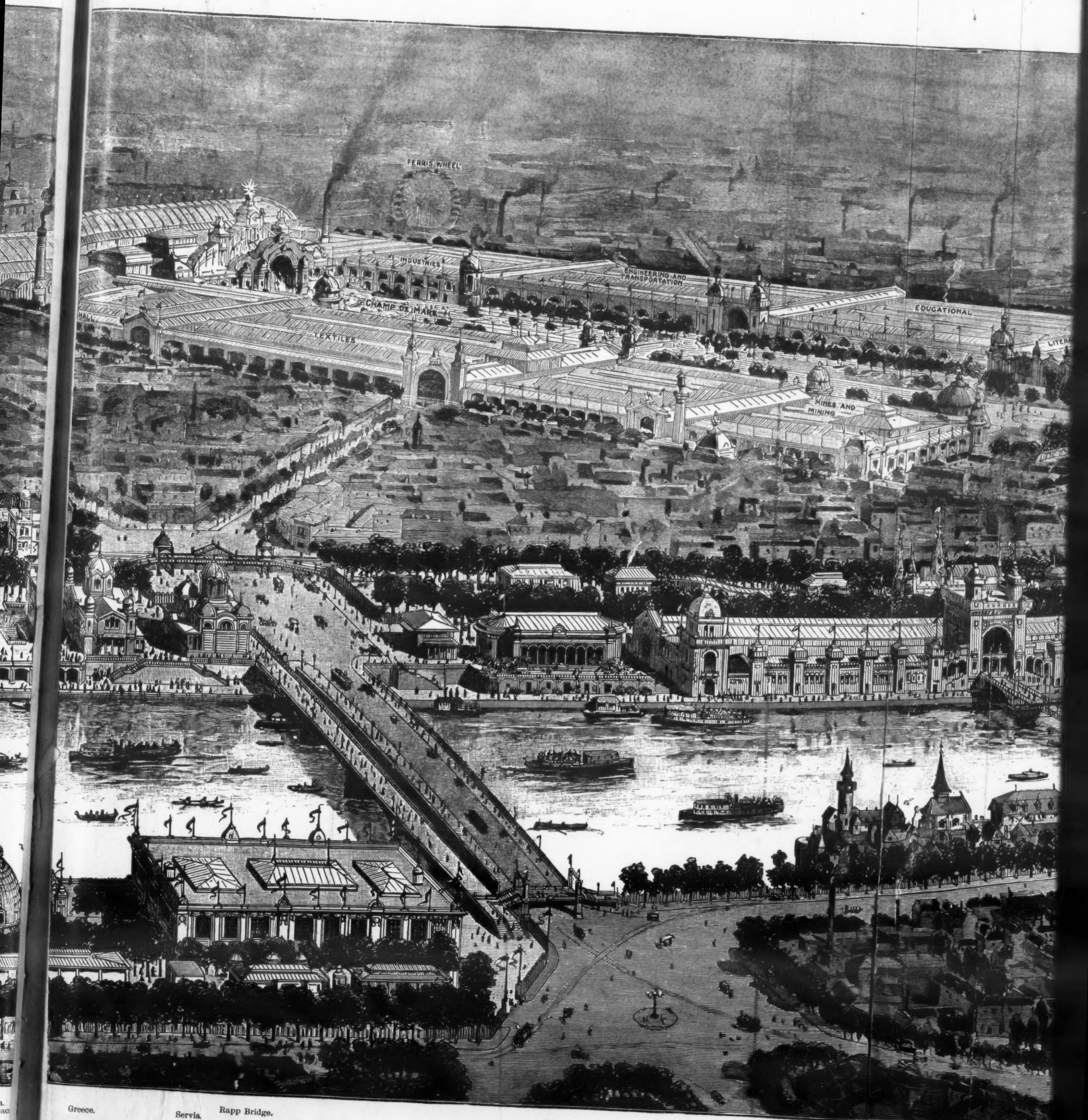


Portugal. Austria. Peru. Bosnia-Herzegovina. Hungary. Persia. Brittany. Belgium. Luxembourg. Finland. Norway. Germany. Bulgaria. Spain. Roumania. Monaco.

THE GREAT WORLD'S  
SWEEPING GENERAL VI EXPOSITION BUILD



LESL



Greece.

Servia.

Rapp Bridge.

Social Economy Building.

Mexico.  
Alma Bridge.

Press Building.

Russian Annex.

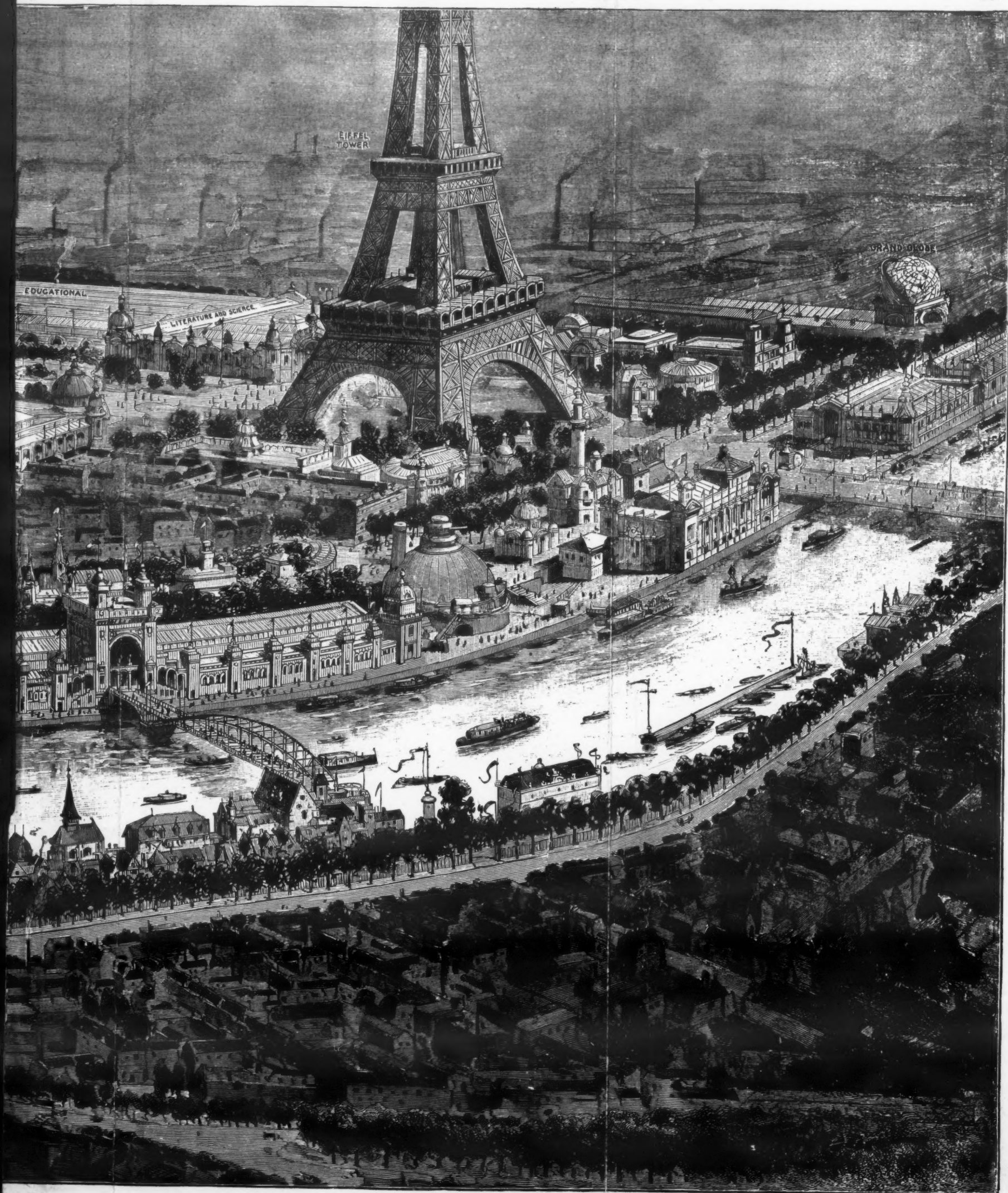
Army and Navy Building.

Maxim's Exhibit.

# AT OPENED AT PARIS.

ANKS OF THE RIVER SEINE.—[SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 370.]





Annex.  
Army and Navy Building.

Maxim's Exhibit.

Creusot Exhibit.

Restaurants.

German Annex.  
Commerce and Navigation Building.

Jena Bridge.  
Forest, Fisheries and Game Building.







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ernment and city authorities, and generous contributions poured in from England and the United States. Some doubt exists as to the origin of the fire. It is generally attributed to a defective flue, but the fact that several fires broke out soon after the first was discovered leads to the suspicion of incendiaryism and to the sensational report that pro-Boer and Fenian organizations are secretly at work in the Dominion, under instructions to do all the mischief they can. This story is hardly credible.

The population of Hull was about 12,000, made up almost entirely of workers in the lumber and other mills. The government buildings at Ottawa, which fortunately escaped the fire, are situated on Parliament Hill, and were built at a cost of over \$5,000,000. The fire area was about five square miles, and as most of the buildings burned were of wood, they quickly fell victims to the flames. Only one fire engine was available in Hull and one in Ottawa, as the cities are supplied with a high-gravity water system and a hose fire service. The photographs of the fire, taken especially for *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* by A. G. Pitaway, of Ottawa, graphically present the terrible scene of desolation which remains.

### Closing the Dramatic Season.

MISS MAUDE LAMBERT, who is now one of the recognized favorites of the Castle Square Opera Company, at the American



MISS MAUDE LAMBERT, OF THE CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.

Theatre, was two seasons ago a member of the chorus. Two weeks after she joined, her splendid gifts, both vocal and dramatic, attracted the attention of the directors, and she was at once advanced to minor rôles. Before the end of the season her improvement had been so pronounced that she was elevated to her present position. In the past season she has sung the principal contralto parts in over thirty operas, winning success alike in comic and grand opera.

With the rapid approach of the summer, the dramatic season draws toward its close.

Several leading play-houses have shut their doors until fall, and within a fortnight few of the principal attractions will remain. Chief among these continues to be Miss Olga Nethersole in "Sapho," at Wallack's, mainly because so much has been said and written about this production. Whatever may be thought of the play, no one questions the excellence with which Miss Nethersole acts her part. She is a woman of many gifts, a careful student, and a versatile and experienced actress. She is popular, too, in spite of all that has been said regarding her latest play, and has probably attracted as much money to the box-office as any of her rivals this season.

"Hearts Are Trumps," which has had such a superb run at the Garden Theatre, shortly goes to Chicago, and the remarkable performance of "Ben-Hur," at the Broadway, will close on its one-hundred-and-ninety-fourth performance, May 12th. "Way Down East," at the Academy of Music, is giving its final presentations, having enjoyed a run of over four hundred nights. "Lord and Lady Algy," at the Empire; "A Runaway Girl," at Daly's; "The Casino Girl," at the Casino, and the strong and very successful version of "Quo Vadis," at the New York Theatre; William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes," at the Garrick, and James K. Hackett in his superb play of "The Pride of Jennico," at the Criterion, constitute the chief remaining attractions outside of the vaudeville performances at Proctor's, Keith's, and the Eden Musée. Opera-lovers are attracted by the Bostonians in a revival of "Robin Hood" at the Knickerbocker, and by the always lively and entertaining performances at the American.

JASON.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable.]

A READER asks if fraternal life-insurance associations do not do good by inducing the masses, who would not otherwise provide for the future, to take out life insurance. I have never denied this statement. The fraternal organizations are made up, usually, of persons with small means, who, in most instances, would not carry life insurance if they were obliged to pay the charges of the old-line companies. What I have said, however, is that the element of permanence is lacking in institutions conducted on the assessment plan. For the time being their charges are lighter than those of the old-line companies. But this is only temporary insurance, for it has been the experience of all assessment associations that, as the ages of the members have increased, the risks have increased and the assessments have consequently been advanced. Just as long as new members are recruited in large numbers, the additional income thus supplied, without a large additional increase in the death rate, gives the institution an appearance of strength.

But what would happen if the death rate should suddenly increase? Take the Modern Woodmen, for instance, which reported, at the close of last year, insurance in force aggregating \$780,000,000, while its total income for the year was only \$3,605,000. The Mutual, an old-line company, at the same date reported insurance in force of over \$1,000,000,000, while its total income for the year was nearly \$50,000,000. It charged more because it made its policies more secure. Behind the policies of the Mutual stand nearly \$300,000,000 of assets. What reserve has the Modern Woodmen? Let any member of that organization ask the question, and he will then appreciate why a policyholder in the Mutual, the New York Life, or the Equitable, or

any of the other great old-line companies, is not worried about its future.

"Economy," St. Albans, Vt.: You will find a proviso in your policy by which you have thirty days' grace in which to make the payment.

"S., Rome, N. Y.: I think you diagnose the situation correctly in reference to the future of your policy. I doubt if it will pay you to keep it alive if you are an insurable risk.

"G., Helena, Mont.: The Canadian company is all right, but you are paying all that such a policy is worth. You will observe that nothing is "guaranteed" in the way of profits, excepting the reserve in the fourth option of \$607. All the rest of the profits are "estimated," which means that they may or may not accrue. Why not get estimates from the big New York companies, too?

"G., Pittsburg, Penn.: Most companies prefer not to insure workmen employed in certain branches of railroad labor. If you are a conductor, engineer, or fireman, you can get an endowment policy. It would be necessary to know your age before I could give the cost per annum. The premiums are not payable monthly, but you could have them payable quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.

"T., St. Paul, Minn.: The Hartford Life is a co-operative or assessment concern, and, like all assessment organizations, has been obliged to increase its premiums with the advancing age of its members and the constantly increased risk of carrying them. As to the disposition of its safety fund, that depends upon the terms of the contract into which the company has entered with its members. The company has operated as a regular stock life concern and as an assessment corporation. The rate you pay, at your age, is not excessive. It is less than an old line company would charge. I had rather have a small policy in one of the strongest old-line companies than a large one at the same rate in any assessment institution.

### The Hermit.

#### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

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N record stands the fact that just about six months ago I predicted that the sensational rise in iron and steel would cause a sudden and sharp break early this year. The break has come, and though all the iron and steel interests are endeavoring to assure the public that the outlook is quite as cheerful as it ever was, the truth is that the trade has been startled by the radical reduction in the price of wire and wire nails, as well as the prices of other iron and steel products. For the past few weeks, I might almost say months, the iron business has been halting. Prices had been put up to such an extent that purchasers hesitated to go into the

market, and abandoned many projects for the time being, in the belief that a reaction must come. What has happened in the iron trade is bound to happen in all other lines of business.

I am no pessimist and I do not pretend to be a prophet. But an experience of a quarter of a century in this field of observation and investigation has made it clear that waves of prosperity and adversity recur with remarkable regularity. We have had a year and a half, perhaps two years, of advancing prices. It is always the record that this advance culminates somewhat abruptly, and that the decline is far more rapid than the advance. Such an experience we have had in the past in the business world, and we are to have it again, and therefore weeks ago I advised my readers in every line of trade to make their purchases on a conservative basis, not to overload their shelves with goods of any description, and not to store away in their safe-deposit boxes too many stocks at prevailing high prices. That warning I repeat at this time, and those who bear it in mind will assuredly profit by it before the year is out.

"Buffalo No. 2," Buffalo, N. Y.: Watson & Gibson, 55 Broadway; Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall Street.

"G. M., New York: I do not advise the purchase of Metropolitan for investment at this time, nor of Southern Pacific at the prices mentioned.

"A Constant Reader," Saratoga Springs, N. Y.: Ontario and Western is a good speculative property, and some day ought to sell considerably higher.

"S., New York: All Oil stocks have more of a speculative than an investment character. I therefore am not favorable to their purchase. Standard Oil is the one notable exception, possibly.

"H. F. C., Omaha, Neb.: If you mean a party who will take your money and speculate for you, I cannot recommend any one. First-class brokers do not like to do this sort of business. They know how hazardous and unsatisfactory it is.

"C. R. I., New York: Chicago Terminal and Transportation sold last year as low as 7½. It has therefore had a substantial rise. Little is known of its merits on the Street, and I do not feel able to advise its purchase. The preferred sold last year as low as 31½. (2) No. (3) Yes.

"R., Hartford, Conn.: I believe in taking a good profit always, and not waiting for the last cent. (2) I would rather have North American common than Wabash common. There are possibilities of a sharp rise some day in the former, if the statements of its friends can be relied upon.

"Reader," Cincinnati, O.: I do not believe in American Car Foundry for investment. Would take the preferred rather than the common, if I wanted to put any money in it. (2) I do not look for a dividend on Wabash preferred, yet I see no reason why it should not be as valuable as Atchison common and sell as high as the latter.

"Trader," Montreal: International Paper common offers a much better field for speculation than does Union Bag. The latter is to have very serious competition shortly, as the international is about to embark in the bag business on an extensive scale. I do not advise the purchase or the holding of Union Bag common. (2) I cannot advise you regarding Sugar stock. A very experienced trader calls it "dynamic."

"Banker," Boston, Mass.: The departure of James R. Keene for Europe leaves the market without its greatest bear leader. Just about a year ago death deprived it of its greatest bull leader, ex-Governor Flower. Some one has said that Mr. Gates, of Steel and Wire notoriety, who has been on both sides of the market of late, might turn up as the great bear, in place of Keene. From present appearances, he is more likely to be a great elephant.

"A. I. W., New Haven, Conn.: Fifty dollars is altogether too small an amount with which to engage in stock speculation. You can trust your money, if you choose, to the hands of any one of the Wall-Street sharpers who advertise their willingness to take people's money and invest it in return for a part of the profits, but unless your experience proves to be far different from that of every one else, you and your money will speedily be parted. Put your fifty dollars in a savings-bank.

"G., Pacific Grove, Cal.: The clipping you send is not altogether right nor altogether wrong. If the course of speculation on Wall Street were absolutely controlled by a few men these few would have all the money and Wall Street would soon cease to exist. I have no doubt that those who are in the absolute control of some of our great corporate

properties use this control for speculative purposes, most arrogantly and selfishly. The thing to do, however, is to leave such properties alone.

(2) No rating.

"C., Minneapolis, Minn.: If the market should have a violent decline, such as it had in December, you would be safe in buying almost anything, and would be sure of a profit. Dividend-payers are always the safest. If you had read my column several weeks ago and followed the advice I gave regarding Missouri Pacific, you would have pretty nearly doubled your money. One grateful reader writes that he made \$2,000 on an investment of \$2,500 in Missouri Pacific, acting on my advice, and I am very glad to hear it.

"E. C. C., White Plains, N. Y.: I certainly would prefer American Chiclé, either common or preferred, to National Biscuit. The former controls the chewing-gum trade of the United States, and all the trademarks of the popular brands of chewing-gum, which is an invaluable asset. Any one with a limited amount of capital can go into the biscuit business, but every one knows that the National Biscuit Company is enormously overcapitalized. Chiclé has \$3,000,000 of preferred and \$6,000,000 of common stock. National Biscuit has \$23,755,000 preferred and \$29,236,000 common.

"Margin," Harrisburg, Penn.: The preferred Steel and Iron stocks, in some instances, offer fair investment chances. (2) American Cotton Oil will benefit by the proposed refunding of its eight per cent bonds on a four-and-one-half-per-cent basis. (3) The Steel and Iron companies are not paying off their over-capitalized preferred stocks, as they might with propriety do if they have any such surpluses as they pretend. The National Steel has just listed \$1,000,000 more of its capital preferred stock, making the total amount \$27,000,000, and American Tin Plate has listed \$325,000 additional preferred stock, bringing the total up to \$18,325,000. Both these issues were for the purchase of new plants. If these companies had surplus funds, why should they be issuing new stock?

"O. L. A., New York: A rise of ten dollars a share, on fifty shares of Atchison common, would give you a profit of \$500, minus the commission to your broker and the interest charges. The margin is simply your surety deposit. (2) A ten-per-cent margin would hardly be satisfactory on Atchison common. Most brokers would prefer twenty per cent. You will not be called on for additional margin unless the price declines. On an advancing market your broker would probably be satisfied that the stock was amply protected. (3) Yes, but additional margins would be called for when the drop began, although you would be protected as far as your margin would afford protection. In a fluctuating market you would be required to put up a sufficient margin to cover fluctuations. (4) Interest is not computed on what you put up, but on the balance that you owe, and the rate should not exceed five or six per cent. (5) You will learn more by conversing with a first-class broker for five minutes and asking practical questions than by reading a book.

JASPER.

### Looks into New Books.

FOR a concise, accurate, and dispassionate setting forth of the history and causes of the war in South Africa we have seen nothing comparable with the little red-covered book by Mr. Alleyne Ireland on "The Anglo-Boer Conflict," just issued by Small, Maynard & Co., of Boston. It is the whole case put into a nutshell, the very thing that a busy man in these busy days desires to have. Mr. Ireland has lived in South Africa for a number of years for the purpose of studying English colonial government, the first fruits of which was his notable work, published last year, on "Tropical Colonization." This little work on the Boer war has, therefore, been written from a fullness of knowledge gained at first hand, and is not a mere "pot-boiler," as so many of our recent war books are. The volume is of a convenient size for pocket use, and contains a bibliographical appendix for the benefit of those who may desire to study the subject further.

No department of human thought and effort has been more directly and intimately related to the development of civilization and the general advancement of the race than that of oratory. In no department have men attained to loftier and nobler heights of achievement and impressed their genius more deeply and enduringly upon the lives of men and nations. The great orators of the world have been, perhaps more than any other class, the arbiters of the world's destiny. For reasons like these such a work as "The World's Orators," issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York, will have a great and permanent value. It is the plan to comprise in this work the great orations of the world's history, together with introductory essays, biographical sketches, and critical notes. The editor-in-chief is Professor Guy Carleton Lee, Ph.D., of Johns Hopkins University, with an advisory council made up of such distinguished educators and students as President J. W. Bashford, D.D., of Ohio Wesleyan College; Thomas J. Conaty, D.D., rector of the Catholic University of America; M. W. Stryker, D.D., president of Hamilton College; E. B. Warfield, president of Lafayette College; W. L. Wilson, LL.D., president of Washington and Jefferson College, and many others equally eminent. The work will be issued in ten volumes, two of which—the orators of ancient Greece and of ancient Rome—are now before us. Portraits of the orators under consideration, from rare engravings, embellish each volume, and the typographical features are in the highest and best style of art. Taste and skill of the first order are evident in the selection and arrangement of the contents and in the general make-up of the work. Never before, so far as we are aware, has any work of the kind been projected on such a large and comprehensive scale.

#### Is your Brain Tired? Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

DR. Y. S. TROYER, Memphis, Tenn., says: "It recuperates the brain and enables one to think and act." Makes exertion easy.

It's reflected in your face—the health that Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, gives. Ask for Abbott's at your druggist's.

### Meat or Cereals.

#### A QUESTION OF INTEREST TO ALL CAREFUL PERSONS.

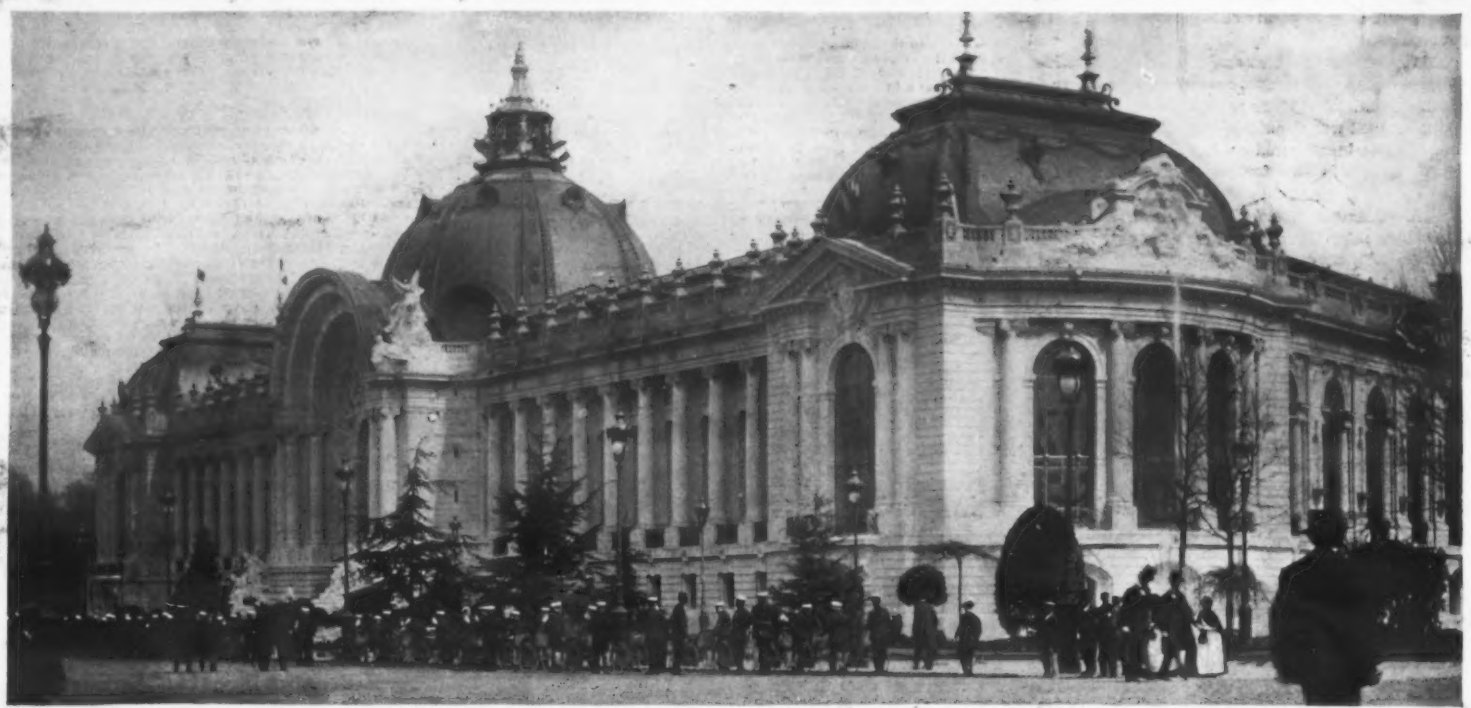
THE arguments on food are interesting. Many persons adopt a vegetarian diet on the ground that they do not like to feel that life has been taken to feed them, nor do they fancy the thought of eating dead meat.

On the other hand, too great consumption of partly cooked, starchy oats and wheat, or bread, pastry, etc., produces serious bowel troubles, because the bowel digestive organs (where starch should be digested) are overtaxed and the food ferments, producing gas, and microbes generate in the decayed food, frequently bringing on peritonitis and appendicitis.

Starchy food is absolutely essential to the human body. Its best form is shown in the food "Grape-Nuts," where the starch is changed into grape sugar during the process of its manufacture. In this way the required food is presented to the system in a pre digested form and is immediately made into blood and tissue, without taxing the digestive organs.

A remarkable result in nourishment is gained; the person using Grape-Nuts gains quickly in physical and mental strength. Why in mental? Because the food contains delicate particles of Phosphate of Potash obtained from the grains. This unites with the albumen of all food, and the combination is what nature uses to rebuild worn out cells in the brain. This is a scientific fact that can be easily proven by ten days' use of Grape-Nuts. Never eat beyond three or four heaping teaspoonfuls at a meal.





THE FIRST BRIGADE OF ROLLING CHAIRS IN FRONT OF THE SMALL PALACE JUST BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION, APRIL 14TH.  
*Photographed for "Leslie's Weekly" by Elmer E. Farmer, Paris.*



THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE ARTISTIC BRIDGE, ALEXANDER III., LEADING TO THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE EXPOSITION.  
*Photograph by Leon Bouet, Paris.*



ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, TO ATTEND THE INAUGURAL EXERCISES.  
*Photograph by Leon Bouet, Paris.*

## INAUGURATION OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION, APRIL 14th, 1900.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND DISTINGUISHED DIPLOMATS UNITE IN OPENING THE LATEST INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTS.—[SEE PAGE 370.]



YOU DON'T KNOW BEANS

UNTIL YOU 'VE TRIED



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with or without tomato sauce, cooked, ready for use,  
in one, two and three lb. cans. Sold by all dealers.

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Feel of it!  
"It's as soft and thick as the richest cream."

For the Toilet.



### To Lovers of the Pure and Good.

A soap that for half a century has proved the safest, purest and most satisfactory for the FACE, must be good for the hands and the rest of the body.

The same qualities—the soft, deliciously creamy, permeating lather, the soothing and refreshing effect upon the skin, its delicate, invigorating odor, peculiarly fit Williams' Shaving Soap for TOILET use, and make it at once the purest, safest and most delightful of TOILET soaps.

Thousands of families have used no other soap for years, preferring Williams' Shaving Soap to the choicest imported soaps, and buying it (in round cakes) by the box for TOILET and BATH.

Many physicians recommend it in cases where only the purest, most delicate and neutral soap can be used. If you have never used Williams' Shaving Soap, for the Toilet, a genuine Luxury awaits you.

Trial tablet for 2c. stamp to pay postage!

Williams' Shaving Soaps are the only recognized standard, and in the form of Shaving Sticks, Shaving Tablets, Shaving Cream, etc., are sold by druggists and perfumers all over the world.

LONDON. THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., GLASTONBURY, CONN., U. S. A. DRESDEN SYDNEY.

## FOR MEN OF BRAINS Cortez CIGARS —MADE AT KEY-WEST—

These Cigars are manufactured under the most favorable climatic conditions and from the mildest blends of Havana tobacco. If we had to pay the imported cigar tax our brands would cost double the money. Send for Booklet and Particulars.

CORTEZ CIGAR CO., KEY WEST.

A better Cocktail at home than is served over any bar in the World.



## THE CLUB = COCKTAILS

MANHATTAN, MARTINI.

WHISKEY, HOLLAND GIN.

TOM GIN, VERMOUTH and YORK.

We guarantee these Cocktails to be made of absolutely pure and well-matured liquors and the mixing equal to the best cocktails served over any bar in the world. Being compounded in accurate proportions, they will always be found of uniform quality.

Connoisseurs agree that of two cocktails made of the same material and proportions the one which is aged must be the better.

Try our YORK Cocktail made without any sweetening—dry and delicious.

For Sale on the Dining and Buffet Cars of the principal railroads of the U. S.

AVOID IMITATIONS.

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29 Broadway, N. Y., Hartford, Conn. 20 Piccadilly, W. London, Eng.

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One in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1900 bicycle.  
1900 Models, best makes, \$11 to \$20.  
'99 & '98 Models, high grade \$8 to \$13.  
**500 Second-hand Wheels**  
all makes and models, good as new \$3 to \$10. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. We ship anywhere on approval and trial without a cent in advance.  
**EARN A BICYCLE** distributing catalogue for us. Many earned a wheel last year. Our 1900 proposition is even more liberal.  
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Cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, Itch and all Skin Diseases.  
Sent by Express, "charges prepaid," on receipt of price if your druggist don't have it.  
8 ozs \$1. 16 ozs \$1.50 Animal Lotion \$1.  
TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.  
Eczema Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.



## And She Is a President's Wife!

THE PLAIN, SIMPLE, HOMELIKE WOMAN WHO IS THE MISTRESS OF THE TRANSVAAL PRESIDENTIAL MANSION—A MODEL WOMAN IS MRS. KRÜGER—HOME LIFE OF MRS. KRÜGER.

AN Englishwoman who has lived in the Transvaal many years and has enjoyed the close friendship of the "first lady in the land"; an Englishwoman who, in spite of the cruel war now raging between her country and that of "Oom Paul," still remains in Pretoria, loyal alike to her Queen and to her faithful friends, writes the following simple story of the home life of the President of the South African Republic and his devoted wife, "Tante" Krüger.

"Tante is a treasure," she says. "And well Oom Paul knows this, for through her efforts he has saved fully \$25,000,000 within the last ten years. President Krüger, who has the reputation of using few words, and those only after abundant consideration, is always ready to tell you that Queen Victoria is a troublesome old shrew, and that his own *frau* is a shining example to all women.

"When, with his goat-like beard tinged with hairs of gold, and his sunken eyes lit with the light of love, young Krüger came a-wooing, he came not a bit in the fashion of the modern youth, who promises his lady-love a diamond engagement-ring and a good piano. Of course, according to Boer customs, his pleasure and his mission had already been made known.

"Mrs. Krüger, who was then only gentle, blue-eyed Miss du Plessis, came forth timidly to meet him in a gown so simple that she could never have expected to win a suitor through its agency.

"And these were the words which, with downcast eyes, she murmured, while the rosy blushes streamed from cheek to brow:

"I can bake. I can stew. I can sew. I can clean. I can scrub."

"And behold, it was enough. Her suitor was at her feet. He who was then only young Stephanus Johannes Paulus Krüger, esteemed for his courage, his strength, and his piety, took her from that moment to his heart. To him she was the most rarely accomplished of all women.

"This was well-nigh fifty years ago. Since then honors have been heaped upon her. She has seen her husband a farmer, a herdsman, a hunter, a soldier, a minister of the gospel, an ambassador, a financier, the head of the army, and finally the President, the idol of the little Dutch republic. But through it all the burden of her song has been: 'I can bake, I can stew, and I can sew.'

"Nowhere is there a democracy equal to that of the Transvaal republic, where the President lives, with the aid of his wife, on two thousand dollars a year 'coffee money,' allowed by the government, saving the whole of his official salary of thirty-five thousand dollars per annum.

"On this coffee money, which has supported them for years, the Krügers have entertained diplomats and distinguished travelers of all nations. And no one who has ever entered that hospitable mansion has come away hungry. No one could who has a palate for good cooking, for Tante Krüger's is of the best. She is her own *chef*, and she is her own butler. Yes, Tante Krüger, the wife of the greatest man in South Africa, perhaps the greatest statesman of the century, whose salary is thirty-five thousand dollars a year, and who recently presented the Pope with a diamond worth four million dollars.

"On occasions when Mrs. Krüger has guests she wears her very best Sunday gown. She puts it on just before she announces, 'Dinner is served.' She does this at the last moment, because before that she has been adding pinches of salt to the stew and last dustings of pepper to the soup. Then one of her daughters remains in the kitchen, while the first lady of the Transvaal, just as the scorching African sun is going to rest, takes a second or two to wash off and don her single holiday gown.

"When she appears in time for dinner her smiling face is

rosy with its recent scrubbing. Over her best gown is a clean, large, white apron, and she looks as prim as need be.

"For there is a touch of vanity in Tante Krüger. She always tidies up a bit for visitors. She is not in the least handsome, but she has wide-open black eyes, a frank and kindly face, and a wonderfully fresh complexion for one of her years.

"Oom Paul's little household is astir every morning at five o'clock. It is a little household now, for out of the sixteen children which, between washing, cleaning, and sewing, the model housewife has brought into the world, only seven are still living. These seven are already married and comfortably settled in and around Pretoria, where their father and mother live. She has

upon being able to produce better results with less coffee than any other housewife in Pretoria. Be her brew ever so good, however, her husband allows himself only one cupful, with a biscuit. As there are no maids to be fed and no men servants except the Kaffir boys, who live on mealie meal, it will be seen that a pound of coffee can be made to last quite a long time.

"After Mrs. Krüger has listened to a Bible reading by her husband she hurries out to wash the dishes. She has the little house to keep clean, the beds to make, the pots to burnish, the stockings and socks to darn.

"And Oom Paul must be very hard on the heels of his stockings, for all who have ever met Tante Krüger carry memories of her with a basket of stockings on her lap, spectacles on her nose, and a darning-needle in her hand. Perhaps she darns for the little grandchildren. She must, for not even a duke, tramping daily over his broad acres of hereditary estates, could wear out so many socks as Mrs. Krüger darns.

"If the wife of Oom Paul is not darning she is absorbed in a pastime equally important. Every stitch in every dress she has ever worn and every stitch in the dresses of her daughters for many, many years has this good woman sewed. It is true she does not have many dresses. She does not need them, even if the cooking, the cleaning, and the darning left her time to make them.

"Her love for Oom Paul shows in her every word and deed. She worships him. The people say that when he dies she will surely die too. He is her lord and master in the truest sense of the words. He is her idol, her life, her strength. This man, in whom strangers see homeliness personified to an unusual and almost comical degree, inspires in his wife only the most supreme veneration. It is because of this that she brews the best coffee in all Pretoria. He loves it. It is his approval that has inspired her to make a tin of condensed milk go further than any one else. She thinks him the very best and wisest man that ever lived. If he were otherwise there are those who say she could not see it. To her, what ever his faults, Oom Paul will always be infallible. Such a woman is Tante Krüger, and such the home life of the President of the South African Republic."

WALTER BROWNE.



PRESIDENT AND MRS. KRÜGER AT THEIR HOME IN PRETORIA.

had in the field thirty-three grandsons, two of whom have been killed; four sons, six sons-in-law, and numerous other relatives.

"What serves for the Krügers' official home is a little two-story cottage. In the parlor is a nice, neat set of black horse-hair furniture, which Tante has made do ever since she became Oom Paul's wife. There are two much-cherished and spotlessly white marble-topped tables which came with it. The halls and walls of the little cottage are scrupulously clean. Once every year, when the hottest weather is over, they are whitewashed from top to bottom.

"Three times since her marriage Tante Krüger has had her dining-room chairs re-caned. That was when the children were little and would go through them somehow, in spite of the constant remonstrance of their careful mother. Since they have grown up these chairs have stood in solemn state, except for the ceremony of changing them about at times, which goes on as regularly as in all well-ordered households.

"Over her little kitchen stove, at five o'clock every morning, Tante Krüger may be seen bending industriously. She has risen half an hour earlier to light the fire. When her Oom shuffles down the stairs the aroma of coffee greets him. The first lady of the Transvaal republic prides herself on her coffee. Although a modest woman she still further prides herself

"Here's a case, doc," said the policeman. "I ain't a—" the doctor began. Then he saw the girl's eyes. "Let me see," he continued.

"Pretty bad," was the doctor's comment. Then he got some knives, a little bottle of chloroform, and some bandages. "You must help me," he said to the girl.

She aided bravely, though it made her very pale to see the sharp knives amputating the leg. In a few minutes it was all over and the cat was partly recovering from the anæsthetic.

"Now you can take your kitty home with you," the doctor said.

"It ain't mine," the girl said. "I des found it. Now oo take care of it. Dood-bye." The policeman and doctor made faces at each other, then sent the cat to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

## Eight American Beauties.

HANDSOME prints on heavy paper, suitable for framing, of the "American Girl" series, which have been running through LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and which include the "Foot ball," "Golf," "Sporting," "Yachting," "Summer," "Horsy," "Bicycle," and "Society Girl," are offered in portfolio form, inclosed in an envelope, the eight for 50 cents. Each picture is eleven and one half by nine inches in size, and suitable for framing, thus making a most acceptable holiday, birthday, or souvenir gift. Address LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.



Chilo, Horace Lewis. Tigellinus, F. C. Clifton. Poppaea, Alice Fischer. Nero, E. D. Lyons. Eunice, Maude Fealy. Petronius, Arthur Forrest.  
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"Just of Age" booklet, free.

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Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write  
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374 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital \$500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

### FOR MEN.



My little book, "Three Classes of Men," sent free in plain, sealed envelope upon request. It embodies the truths I have learned from my 30 years' experience as a specialist. It tells all about my famous DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT, with electric suspensory, the great home self-treatment for weak men. This Belt is worn at night, curing while you sleep all results of Youthful Errors, Lack of Vigor, Manly Strength, etc. Over 7,000 gave testimony in 1899. I answer all letters personally, or Belt may be examined at my office.

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BRONCO BILL—"Jest fer ter-night, parson; jest fer ter-night. Yer see, Pizen Pete's got wind of the matter, an' he's layin' fer me round the corner."—Judge.

### SUCH IS FAME.

CITIZEN—"Off'sher! can you (hic) tell me where I (hic) live? I'm (hic) Senator Bigboddy, you know."

OFFICER—"What's yer cook's name?"

CITIZEN—"Mary Ann (hic) O'Brady."

OFFICER—"Four blocks down and two doors to yer right."—Judge.

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MAGNIFICENT OUTFITS FOR WOMEN. DISPLAY OF PARIS GOWNS OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGN ATTRACTS MUCH ATTENTION.

Though it is not the policy of Arnold, Constable & Co., whose large establishment at Broadway and Nineteenth Street is so well known to New York's elite, to hold what is known as a spring opening, still it is a fact that in the matter of complete outfits for the gentler sex this well-known house is excelled by none. The display of gowns just brought direct from Paris is now attracting the attention that creations of such marvelously beautiful design and workmanship must naturally draw.

Among the distinctive features of the exhibit of gowns is the Paquin sleeve, which is one of the very latest Parisian modes. It is a sleeve of the bell variety, and is absolutely devoid of puff at the shoulder. The outer sleeve, of the body material of the gown, terminates above the wrist, leaving the inner sleeve, of the trimming material, exposed, making a straight cuff.

An "old-blue" gown with this new sleeve attracted attention. It was trimmed with a biscuit-yellow material of soft texture, and appliqued with lace. The skirt was novel, being made in six large box pleats, gathered in at the hips in smaller pleats. A Doucet gown, in black hand-tucked mousseline de sole over taffeta, was beautiful. It had a deep flounced skirt, trimmed with white Escorial embroidery, and pleated in blue and white plaid silk. The skirt was shirred at the hips, and the waist was trimmed in the same materials as the skirt.

A complete line of mantles, wraps, capes, coats, jackets, etc., is also to be seen. Boleros, Eton jackets, mantles and three-quarter coats in tucked taffeta are very popular. One mantle of beige satin, covered with point d'esprit, and strapped with bands of satin, was a beauty. A broad pompadour sash ran gracefully up the front, forming a jabot effect at the neck, and a broad draped lapel all the way down. The sleeves were roomy and bell-shaped, with a bouillonnee ruffle effect, while the collar was high in back, giving a regal appearance to the whole.

A tan driving coat had a box back and the Inverness cape instead of sleeves. It fastened in front with straps attached to large pearl buttons.

Traveling garments, golf capes, coats, skirts, etc., and steamer rugs for those who are going abroad this summer are also shown in artistic profusion. In the ladies' outfitting department a magnificent display of French hand-made lingerie, flowered and plain silk petticoats, with deep tucked ruffles, some appliqued in handsome lace, may be seen. There are also dainty Parisian dressing gowns and tea-gowns in pretty colorings and soft draping materials, foulards, crepes, crêpons, and the like. The liseuse shape in matinee of nainsook and dotted Swiss also bids fair to be very popular.

The children's and infants' departments form another attraction. Russian Knickerbocker costumes for little boys are new favorites with the mothers, and the complete line of infants' walking coats in piqué, besides pretty hand made bonnets and dresses in silk and mull, are delighting many daily. The spring outfits are most complete, however, in all branches of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s store, and the articles shown make a display that in variety and quality would be hard to match.

Their carpet and upholstery department has long been recognized as a leading place where one might find the largest assortment. It is always understood that the patterns of Arnold, Constable & Co. are exclusive, and, therefore, not obtainable elsewhere. In their rug department one finds an assortment unequalled in this city; rugs from every centre of the globe, and patterns that surely must be exclusive.

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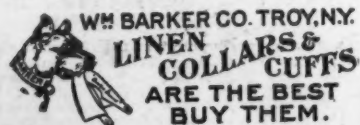
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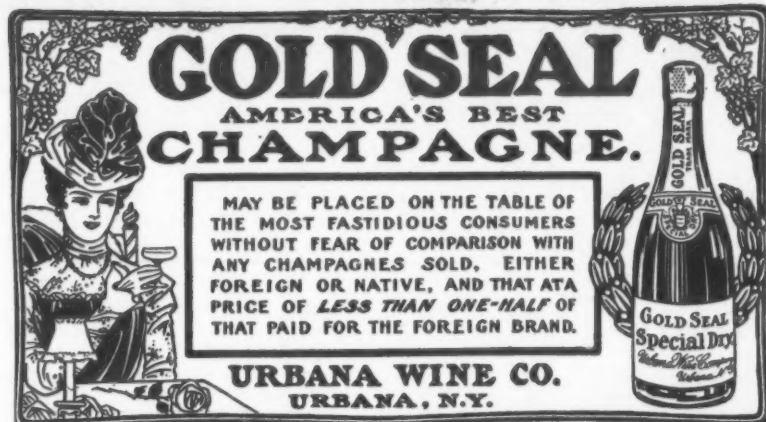
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